

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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THE CONDITION OF THE MULTITUDE.

THE present condition of the country is unexampled. Since the spring of 1848 not a breath of sedition, scarcely of discontent, has been heard in the land; there has hardly been a street row. Every one acquainted with our domestic history will be well aware that in no other period of our annals can five years be found so completely free from every kind of public disturbance. In this period the great multitude, as the rule, have been fully employed, and better paid than previously. The improvement in the condition of the people may be said to have begun in 1843, with the improvement in our commercial code, and the great extension of railway enterprise; but it suffered a great, though temporary, declension in 1846, from its failures; and in 1847, from the high price of food. We may, therefore, date from 1848 the commencement of the present, and, we hope, permanent improvement. "At no period during the last seventeen years," says Mr. Horner, one of the Inspectors of Factories, in the report for the spring of this year, just published, "that I have been officially acquainted with the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, have I known such general prosperity: the activity in every branch is extraordinary. In my last report I gave an account of the vast increase of factories during the two preceding years; and there is no cessation, for new mills are going up everywhere. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that I should hear of a great scarcity of hands; of much machinery standing idle from the want of people to work it; and of a rise of wages." That official testimony to the present and the recently past condition of the people—fully employed, and wages rising—confirms the statement that there is an intimate connection between the prosperity of the multitude and the absence of every kind of riot, disturbance, or sedition.

To illustrate further this connection, we will state that the year

1847, which was, to some extent, a bad year for England, was an extremely bad year for France. While in England the population annually increases, on the average, at the rate very nearly of 2 per cent, it increases in France only at the rate of 0.59 per cent, or little more than one-fourth as fast as the population of England; but in 1837 it increased less than 0.20 per cent. In that year the births and the marriages were 8 per cent less, and the deaths 5 per cent more, than the average; while the price of food was extraordinarily high;—and all these are signs of a suffering people. At the same time, the expenditure of the Government exceeded the average, and exceeded the estimate by more than £5,000,000. That terrible year brought the sufferings of the French—the bulk of whom have not been prosperous since 1806—to a climax; and the Revolution of 1848 was the consequence. So the Revolution of 1830 was the consequence of the continued poverty, misery, and great disappointment of the people; and had they been prosperous the Bourbons might have retained, with modifications, their power to this day. Prosperity and contentment ever go hand in hand; and the recent great tranquillity of England is due to that full employment and prosperity of the multitude which Mr. Horner records.

We must refer, however, to some further illustrations. He mentions that the number of children employed in his district—while the number of hours that they labour is lessened, and their education is well taken care of—has increased from 8153, in 1844, to 17,100 in the spring of the present year, or 110 per cent. He says, "the workpeople were never so well off as at present—constant employment, good wages, cheap food, and cheap clothing; many cheap, innocent, and elevating amusements brought within their reach;" and they "have time for mental improvement, healthful recreation, and the enjoyment of their families and friends." Mr. Howell, another factory-inspector, says, speaking of the present time, "the adult male spinners and piecers have

availed themselves of the greater independence of their present position, as compared with periods when the demand for factory labour was scanty and the supply of it abundant, to decline prolonging their day's work beyond the hour of six," though heretofore the machinery had been kept running considerably later. Factory operatives are now much better paid, and they work less than formerly.

In Stockport there has prevailed since 1840 an artificial scheme for regulating wages, by a kind of averages, as tithes are commuted, so that they do not follow the quick changes of the market. This system suits very well for the men when the market is declining, for the average is then above the market rate; but they do not like it when the market is rising, because the average is then always below the market rate. Hence, the spinners and others at Stockport have struck for an advance of wages, and the masters still proposing to regulate their payments by the averages of years and of places, and not by the extreme market rate of the moment, have offered an increase of five per cent to the hand and self-actor spinners; and of eight per cent to the throstle-spinners. These terms do not, however, satisfy the men and they stand out for an extreme rise of ten per cent, and remain on strike for the present. On the difference between them and the masters we give no opinion; but their demand for an increase of ten per cent, and the willingness of the masters to raise their wages five or eight per cent because the average of the district is raised to that extent, while the hours of labour are diminished, is another convincing testimony to the general well-being of the great body of the workpeople in the manufacturing districts.

Many similar facts are stated from various quarters. In the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, where a rise in the price of timber has led to cutting a greater quantity than usual this spring, hands cannot be got to perform the necessary work, and wages have risen from ten to fifteen per cent. It is the same throughout all the



THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—DRAGOONS RETREATING.—(SEE PAGE 527.)

rural districts. For the first time within the memory of the oldest people living, hands are deficient in them. The down-trodden peasants begin to walk erect; to taste the pleasure of jingling a little money in their pockets, and to have some of the ennobling feelings of independence and freedom.

Turning to other places, we have read within these few weeks, that the wages of all the skilled labourers concerned in ship-building in the North of England have been raised nearly thirty per cent; that in Wales the wages of painters and masons have been augmented 2s. and 3s. a week; that the wages of tailors have risen; that the Manchester police have generally resigned for an advance of payment, and have only consented to withdraw their resignation on an intimation that their request shall be favourably considered; and that the common porters of Liverpool, who receive 3s. 6d. a day, have stood out for 4s., though they have returned to their work without attaining it. Thus, throughout the country, in every branch of business, in the rural, in the manufacturing, and in the maritime districts, the people are all receiving large advances of wages, and "were never," to repeat the language of Mr. Horner, "so well off as at present."

We must except the Spitalfields weavers, who seem not to have an equal share in the general prosperity. At least, they complain as ever. They work, as it were, alone, and they work, comparatively, for the opulent few. The bulk of the people work rather in companies or factories, and they work, therefore, for the many. For their labour the market extends, as the whole population increases, and as its condition improves. When each one of a million families has 5s. additional in a week to lay out, it represents a sum of £250,000, to be expended in buying some species of production; but a hundred rich men, with each £100 to spend, only supply £10,000 to aliment the market. Those who work for the multitude, therefore, will, as the rule, be always better paid than those who work for the opulent few; and the increase, which it has been our chief business to point out, in wages, the rewards of the multitude, indicates the coming of a still greater and an accelerated increase in the general employment, and in the rewards of all.

We have only stated facts, and have no further adverted to the causes of this beneficial change than by referring to the changes in our commercial law, which came providentially to prepare the nation for the great discoveries of gold in California and Australia. They have given a wonderful impulse to the enterprise which the previous abolition of restrictions had awakened into life. Nearly the whole of the gold discovered became the property of the finders, and almost exclusively the reward of labour. The hope and the desire of sharing these rewards gave an instant stimulus to emigration, and both raised the standard of wages and diminished the number of hands, who in the old countries compete for them as they are distributed by employers. In this way, more than by affecting the currency—which has been, as yet, less affected than the hopes of some and the fears of others anticipated—the gold discoveries harmoniously dove-tailing in with the system (as yet very imperfectly carried out) of Free-trade—have led to a greatly-increased demand for labour, to fewer hands being in the market to compete for employment, and to that general rise in wages which distinguishes the present period. We must not, however, fail to impress on all the fact—as labour is the source of wealth, the gold itself being obtained by much arduous toil—that the present improvement is, and all future improvement will be, the consequence only of well-regulated industry; and that the multitude will dash from their lips the cup of enjoyment, should they in union suspend labour, from an expectation that they can by this means compel other men to give them higher wages. That would be to imitate monopolists and extortioners, who are the enemies of honest industry, and would soon reduce all to a common poverty. For statesmen these facts are instructive, as well as for labourers. If they desire to promote peace and civilisation, as is their duty, they must take care not to interrupt the cheerful industry of the multitude, nor diminish its rewards.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE principal events of the day are the various changes taking place in the Ministerial and diplomatic circles—changes which excite the more attention that, from Louis Napoleon's constant habit of concealing his intentions to the latest moment, they are, for the most part, unexpected, as much by the persons concerned as by the public. The announcement of so many important mutations at once, in the *Moniteur* of the 24th ult. took every one by surprise; and various are the reasons given or suggested for some of these alterations. We are told, on excellent authority, that the removal of M. Henri Chevreau, *Sécrétaire-Général* of the Ministère de l'Intérieur, and the real head of the department in all that concerned the routine of daily work, to the post of *Préfet de la Loire-Inférieure*—a decided falling-off in position—is in consequence of his having ventured to oppose his *chef*, M. de Persigny, in some of his official arrangements. In order, however, to make the pill less bitter, the abolition of the office of *Sécrétaire Général* is made the excuse for the removal of M. Chevreau. The new decree relative to the wearing of the *Légion d'Honneur* and other orders, is also a topic of considerable interest, but it seems likely that, from certain irregularities, or rather from a want of sufficiently-defined rules in the subject of the military and civil grades of the Legion of Honour, it will be most difficult, if not impossible, fully to comprehend and carry out the new laws this decree contains. The tax to be paid by the wearers of this distinction, will, from their number, be a considerable addition to the revenue.

The expedition of the Emperor and Empress to the Pyrenées, which the uncertain state of affairs would, it was expected, defer, is again spoken of as likely shortly to take place. Considerable preparations are being made at the Château de Pau, and at the Eaux-Bonnes for their reception; and M. Oufroy de Bréville, one of the superior members of the *Conseil de ponts et Chaussées*, has been charged to examine into the state of the roads by which the Empress is to pass.

On Tuesday, the news that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, produced another serious fall at the Bourse, which had before been rising. Independently of these fears from abroad, there is flowing on at home an under-current of discontent and rebellion, that but waits the occasion to burst forth. Few weeks pass without innumerable arrests taking place, generally conducted with as much secrecy as possible; and it would form a curious and interesting study to learn all the means adopted to entrap suspected individuals into a betrayal of their sentiments and opinions.

It is stated that the Empress has decided on having an Exhibition of Fine Arts in the winter of 1855, at the same time as an Exhibition of Industry. It is also stated, among other reports, that the *Garde Nationale* is to be wholly re-organised, on the plan adopted under the Empire, and that considerable additions are to be made to the *Gendarmes*.

The appearance of the "*Almanach Impérial*" for 1853, sets at rest, among a number of more important questions, one which for many months has been a subject of dispute and discussion—the age of the Empress. Here we learn that Eugénie de Guzman, Comtesse de Téba, *Impératrice des Français*, was born the 5th of May, 1826; she is now, consequently, twenty-seven.

The almost constant rains, storms, and inundations which afflict the country at all sides, are already causing the most disastrous consequences; and what their result may be when winter arrives, it is really terrible to contemplate. The grain, in almost all parts, lodged by the torrents which have successively beaten it down, shows little or no disposition to ripen; the hay and other crops in the low-lying meadows

are, for the most part, under water; and the rise in the price of flour, becomes every day more sensibly felt.

The re-opening of the Exhibition of Modern Paintings, after a short close, has been marked by an unprecedented incident. In one of the first places in the *salons*, is displayed an indifferent picture by a German artist, M. Dietz, which was not admitted by the jury, and which is marked *Exposé par ordre*. This picture, which is in a Bonapartist spirit, was, it seems, recommended by M. Tascher de la Pagerie to the *Chef de l'Etat*, who purchased it and gave orders for its admission to the Exhibition.

In the theatrical world there is little novelty. At the Palais Royal, a sufficiently amusing bagatelle, entitled, "*Fraichement Décorée*,"—partly *à propos* of the condition of the house, which has been wonderfully enlarged and beautified—attracts a good audience. On Wednesday took place, the last representation, for the present, of the "*Vieux Caporal*," in order to afford Frédéric Lemaître the repose he so greatly needs. The piece which is to succeed this most popular one at the Porte St. Martin is entitled "*La Famille Chenevières*," a drama in five acts, written by M. Léon Battu. The first representation takes place to-morrow night. At the same theatre, a five-act piece in verse, "*Philippe Auguste*," from the pen of the well-known *feuilletoniste*, M. Amadé de Céséna, is said to be in rehearsal.

We give in our Supplement of the present week ample details connected with the military Camp at St. Omer. A letter from St. Omer states that—

Prince Napoleon, on arriving at the Camp of Helfaut on Saturday evening, was received with loud acclamations of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and with all the honours due to his rank. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired as soon as the cortège appeared on the ground. The troops were drawn out in line to receive him, and on passing along the ranks, the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was loud and universal. This was repeated when the troops filed before him. The Prince then went through the Camp, which he visited in all its details, and afterwards retired to the tent which had been prepared for him.

The dividend of the Bank of France for the first quarter of the year 1853 has been fixed at 79f. per share.

The proprietors and editors of the Paris journals had an interview with M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, on Tuesday. The interview was at the request of the Minister. These gentlemen were informed by him that he had requested their attendance in order to disabuse them of an impression that it was the intention of the Government to impose greater restriction on the public press than had existed during the administration of M. de Maupas, the late Minister of Police. M. de Persigny assured them that such was not the case; the Government had no intention to restrict them; on the contrary, its desire was to enlarge their present sphere of action. The Government was well aware of the power of the press, and of the utility of that power, when used with moderation. The Government, instead of still further limiting the liberty it at present enjoyed, rather desired to increase it. It is said that much satisfaction was expressed at these declarations. It is necessary to say that the direction of the press, which formed one of the branches of the late police department, is now attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

Rumours that the Russian army had passed the Pruth have been in daily circulation during the week, but without sufficient foundation. The Bourse, which has been much agitated during the week, on Wednesday opened rather firm, and the Three per Cents were first called at 77f. A report was shortly afterwards circulated, on the authority of a Paris banking-house, that firmans had been forwarded to the Admirals commanding the French and British fleets to permit them to enter the Dardanelles; the Three per Cents then fell to 76f. 55c., and closed at 76f. 60c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 101f. 40c.

A letter from Havre of the 27th ult. mentions that the levy of seamen in that port for the Imperial navy, has caused such a scarcity in the merchant service, that wages have risen from 50f. to 60f. per month.

The Director of Agriculture and Commerce has decided that merchandise now prohibited shall be admitted at the Universal Exhibition of 1855; it will be allowed to be re-exported without charge at the close of the Exhibition, or sold in France on payment of a duty of 30 per cent.

Several officers have left Paris for the Camp at Chobham—namely, General the Duke de Montebello, aide-de-camp to the Emperor; Chef d'Escadron Reille, orderly officer to the Minister of War; a Colonel of Infantry, and a Captain of Artillery.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—OCCUPATION OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

We announced last week the definitive rejection of the Russian ultimatum by the Porte. It has since transpired that the ultimatum was accompanied by a communication of a haughty character. It informed the Divan, in the name of the Emperor of Russia, that if a single word were changed in the note of Prince Menschikoff—if that note were not accepted purely and simply as it stood, without alteration or modification of any sort, and within the delay specified—he, the Emperor of Russia, would command the immediate departure of the rest of the *personnel* of the Russian Embassy that had remained after Prince Menschikoff's departure—would break off all relations with the Porte—consider as broken all previous treaties with it—and give orders to the Russian army to pass the Turkish frontiers. The reply of the Porte was, moreover, to be communicated directly to the Emperor at St. Petersburg. The refusal of the Porte to this last peremptory summons is already known.

On the 17th ult., the reply of the Porte, rejecting the ultimatum, was sent on to St. Petersburg. It is as moderate in form as it is firm in substance. In it the Sultan appeals to the firmans lately issued by him, and granting full and complete toleration to his Christian subjects, as a proof of his goodwill, moderation, and desire to conciliate. But he refuses binding himself by a treaty to Russia to do that which he has already spontaneously done. The firmans, guaranteeing the rights, immunities, &c., to the religious communities, was read on the 12th ult. in each of the Patriarchates at Constantinople, and in the Synagogue, in the presence of the principal members of the sect. It was well received, and an unanimous resolution was come to to present an address to the Sultan, thanking him for his paternal protection of the Christians and Israelites, his subjects. On the following day four metropolitans and four principal members of each of the Christian communities delivered to Redschid Pacha the address of thanks. It is stated that Lord Stratford, the English Ambassador, has paid a visit to the Patriarchs of Constantinople, who received him with the respect due to his rank, and expressed to him all their gratitude for the firmans just granted to them by the Sultan, relating to the privileges and immunities of their religion.

It appears that M. De Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, advised the Divan to send forthwith the Sultan's brother-in-law, Halil Pacha, as Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg, to renew negotiations with Russia. Neither the Sultan nor his Government has any objection to do so, on the condition, however, that the Danubian Principalities are not occupied by the Russians. If they are occupied, the Porte will not only send no Envoy, but will resist by force that violation of the Ottoman territory, and at the same time make an appeal to the powers against the violation, on the part of Russia, of the treaties of 1841, which they, as well as that power, signed.

The arrival of the French and English fleets in the Bay of Besika, and the good accord which prevails among them, inspire Turkey with the greatest confidence.

The Russians have sunk several boats loaded with stones in the canal of Sulina, to interrupt the navigation of the Danube.

A special courier from St. Petersburg passed through Jassy on the 16th ult. on his way to Bucharest and Constantinople. After his departure the Russian Consul informed the Prince Ghika that unless the Porte accepted the ultimatum, the Russian General had orders to cross the Pruth and commence hostilities. He consequently desired the Hospodar to take the necessary measures for the victualling and the general comfort of the army. Detachments of Russian troops have marched into Skuliani, near Jassy, in which place a corps of 40,000 men is to be concentrated.

Meanwhile preparations for defence were actively going on. The old forts were being placed in a state of repair, new ones erected, and troops sent to man them. Detachments of the army continue to be forwarded with all possible speed to the frontier, and the whole of the officers of the staff had quitted, or were immediately to quit Constantinople for the frontier. Especial care was taken to reinforce those points on the coast which were open to attack. Two *corps d'armée* of from 45,000 to 50,000 men are being formed in Bulgaria. A third *corps d'armée* of 40,000 or 45,000 men is being formed at Erzerum. The staff of the engineering service had left for Schumla, where it was to be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The staff of the artillery had also left Constantinople.

The Turkish fleet is concentrated at the northern extremity of the Bosphorus, from Therapia to the Black Sea. It is composed of thirty-five ships, two of them three-deckers, three two-deckers, ten frigates, four corvettes, eight brigs, and eight steamers, four of which are of large dimensions. This force will be increased by ships recalled from different stations, and by eight others which are in course of equipment in the arsenal. Besides the Captain Pacha, the fleet will be under the special command of the Vice-Admiral Achmet Pacha, who arrived from Montenegro expressly for that object.

The greatest activity prevails in the fleet. Rear-Admiral Slade is an Englishman, and, of course, "every inch a sailor." He is making the most strenuous exertions to increase the efficiency of the Turkish fleet. Within a few days he has engaged in the service no less than thirty English officers, who co-operate with him in the work with much energy and enthusiasm. On the 1st of June, no less than 2500 sailors were obtained from such merchant-vessels as happened to be in the port of Constantinople alone.

The Turks are concentrating their force in Trebizond, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, and an important place in the route between Constantinople and the Georgian and Circassian countries. A perfect understanding is said to exist between the Turkish Government and the Caucasian people. Express messengers (Tatars they are called) are constantly on the gallop between Constantinople, Georgia, and the Caucasus.

The late events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The numbers of pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but for the signal to commence the war. Religious fanaticism has reached the highest point.

Letters from Constantinople announce that an Ambassador from the King of Persia had arrived to offer to the Sultan his alliance and the assistance of his army against Russia. It is well known that Persia has not suffered less than Turkey from Muscovite ambition, and that the provinces near the Caspian Sea have fallen into the possession of the Czars. Thus, like Turkey, she has for years past made efforts—which have been but too often interrupted by the internal dissensions of the country—to resist the encroachments of Russia.

RUSSIA.

The news from Russia connected with military matters is uniformly warlike. A letter, under date of the 17th, says:—"To judge from the reports which every day gain more substance, and from the unusual activity of the military authorities, it must be seriously meant to occupy the Danubian Principalities; or, indeed, to undertake something more serious still, since the fleet in the Black Sea is fully equipped for war." The crews of these vessels are described as most martially disposed. Many Russian officers, however, better acquainted with the interior state of their own country than with foreign politics, and having a lively recollection of the late affair with the eleven generals, maintain that the whole thing is only got up by the Emperor to serve as a pretext for a gigantic inspection of the army—that the sending of marching orders to this, that, and the other regiment, is only a means of compelling the Colonels to fill up the vacant stalls in the stables. In the same way sailing orders have particular reference to the state of the rigging, masts, &c. The vast number of Generals and Staff Officers flying to and fro between St. Petersburg and Moscow are represented by men of this way of thinking, as bringing orders "to make as much fuss as possible, but to get nothing ready."

DENMARK.

The Government bill for settling the succession to the crown of Denmark was read a third time and passed by the Diet, on Friday, the 24th ult. The Government has thus, at length, carried its point, and Russia gains as much at the Sound as it seems to be losing at the Bosphorus.

HANOVER.

The Hanoverian Cabinet has just sustained a serious defeat in the Second Chamber. Its proposition for modifying the constitution so as to satisfy the squirearchy, who threaten an appeal to the Frankfort Diet, has been rejected by 42 to 35 votes.

AMERICA.

The Gavazzi excitement continued at Montreal at the date of the latest advices. On the 12th June a mob demolished all the windows of St. Stephen's Church, situate in the suburbs. Three more of those who were wounded at the time of the attack on Father Gavazzi in the Zion Church had died. The liberal-minded and well-informed Roman Catholics of Montreal, deeply deprecating the outrages, held a meeting on the 13th, at which they resolved not only to repair the damages, but to use every exertion to find out and bring to justice those who participated in the riots. It was reported at Montreal that Father Gavazzi was to return on the 15th, and conclude his lectures.

We have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 24th April. Letters by this arrival state that "all attempts to accommodate matters have been utterly foiled, and the most formidable preparations have been made on both sides—one to save, and the other to capture the city." The Buenos Ayrean Government have issued twelve millions additional paper money—have proclaimed martial law—closed the custom-house and other offices—and have required all able-bodied men to bear arms in the army. Urquiza on the 15th recommended the siege of the city, and on the 24th provisions had become scarce and in demand. He also threatened to blockade the port, but this the Buenos Ayreans hope to prevent, by means, probably, of the intervention of foreign powers. Another letter says—"From the preparations made, we are likely to have warm work and much bloodshed."

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The following message has been received from Trieste, in anticipation of the Overland Mail:—

"The Indian, Chinese, and Australian mails have arrived, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 16th of May; Hong Kong, 6th of May; Sydney, 3rd of April; and Melbourne, 6th of April.

"There was no definite news from Ragoon, but it was expected that either the treaty with the King of Ava would be signed at once, or that our troops would move on to Ava. The Governor-General is anxious to bring the war to a close.

"There was no mail from Shanghai, and no intelligence about the insurrection in China. At Canton a French Commodore had seized two Englishmen, and forcibly conveyed them on board his ship, for walking near a French flag-staff on shore.

"In Australia things were proceeding prosperously. From the 1st of January to the 6th of April, 500,000 ounces of gold had been shipped; price of gold, £3 17s. 6d. per ounce.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The Emperor of the French has determined to erect three establishments in Paris upon the precedent of the plans approved and published by the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes—funds to the extent of £18,000 or £20,000 being furnished by his Majesty.

SPLENDID HORSE APPOINTMENTS FOR THE RAJAH OF MY-SORE.—A suit of gold-embroidered horse appointments, of unexampled richness and beauty, has just been completed, at the order of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, by Mr. Henton, harness-maker, of 7, Bridge-street, Lambeth. A more gorgeous caparison for a noble steed has seldom been seen, presenting, as it does, a mass of scarlet, gold, and crimson, of dazzling magnificence. The saddle-cloth, of large size, is of scarlet, profusely embroidered with gold, laurel leaves and berries. The Crystal Palace contained many fine specimens of gold embroidery, but none in which the gold was raised in such high relief. The saddle-cloth contains a gold-embroidered raised crown on each side—each crown being relieved by frosted silver, and sparkling with precious stones. The fringe, five inches deep, is composed of rich gold bullion. The saddle itself is made of the richest crimson velvet, picked out with small golden stars. It is of Turkish shape, with a Neapolitan square flap. The pommel presents a gorgeous appearance. In the centre is a crown, of solid silver (gilt), relieved by dead gold; on either side of which are the holsters, covered with crimson velvet and gold embroidery. The pique of the saddle is decorated with a tasteful scroll-work of gold. The square flap of the saddle, also of crimson velvet, is covered with the richest gold embroidery, relieved by a crown, on each side, of gold, frosted silver, and precious stones. The coverings of the holsters are also fringed with gold bullion, and contain the words, "His Highness the Rajah of Mysore," embroidered in gold. Underneath the holster-flounce is the same inscription in the Cananese language, or dialect. The holster-pipes are mounted with a scroll-chasing of solid silver (gilt). The stirrups, of Turkish shape, are ornamented with scroll-chased ornaments of solid silver (gilt). The stirrups are surmounted by a small silver-gilt crown, and buckles of silver (gilt). The crupper, bridle, head-piece, and breast-plate, are of red morocco, embroidered with gold; the buckles are of solid silver (gilt). The breast-plate has in front a star of silver (gilt), and a gold bullion tassel, fifteen inches in depth, and of extraordinary richness. The bit is of military shape, is of fine steel (gilt), and is decorated by silver ornaments, surmounted on each side of the mouth by a crown. The silver used in the crowns and other ornaments with which the appointments are studded weighs 100 ounces. The total value of these splendid trappings for a Royal steed is not less than £1500.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

The Bishop of SALISBURY entered into a statement as to the arrangements existing between himself and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with respect to the surplus revenues of the see.

The Earl of CARDIGAN again brought the Six-mile Bridge affray before the House, and wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to prosecute the two Roman Catholic priests who were implicated in the riots at the last Clare election.

The Earl of ABERDEEN replied that it had been unanimously determined by the Cabinet to prosecute both priests and soldiers; but, upon referring the matter to the legal authorities in Dublin, it had been decided that the prosecution of the priests would not further the due administration of justice, and therefore the prosecution had been abandoned. The Government were determined to maintain the Irish Church, and to be deterred by no intimidation from doing impartial justice to all parties in Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Government of India Bill was resumed by Mr. HUME, who objected to passing a bill until the inquiry before the Select Committee had been closed; and his intention was to vote for the amendment. He defended the Court of Directors from the charge of having incurred the war expenditure in India since the last act, amounting to no less than a sum than £28,000,000, which had crippled their means of promoting works of public utility; and he called upon the House to take security against this evil, not by destroying the Court of Directors, but by making them more efficient, for there could be no better council for an Indian Minister. He wished the administration of India—the double Government, as it was called—to be continued as it was, with the Court of Directors, improved and perpetuated, an effectual check upon the Board of Control.

Mr. MACAULAY said he should vote for the second reading of the bill; and if not, he could not support the amendment. What the country had a right to expect from the Government was, not a bill that should make such a reform as to render all future reform superfluous, but a bill that would introduce present improvements, and leave a scope for further improvements when required; and such a bill was that under discussion. India must be governed in India. The choice of a Governor-General was the most important function of the Home Government; nay, six incompetent directors would do less injury to the people of India than a single incompetent collector of the revenue, who, under that humble designation, wielded the powers of a proconsul of a province. The mode of admission to the Indian civil service should be carefully watched, so as to secure picked and superior men; and it was because he believed the bill would accomplish this end that he desired that it should pass. The success of the test by competition was proved by the career of those who took the highest honours at Cambridge and Oxford. Academic triumphs were not fugitive distinctions; but it was the general rule, that those who were first in the competition of the schools were foremost in the competition of life. If this were true, we were not justified in refusing to India a test which would raise the standard of qualification for its civil servants; to whose general character, for talents and probity, nominated as they were at present by favour, he nevertheless paid a high tribute of respect. The happiness of the people of India depending so much upon the qualities of the Indian civil service, the true policy was to raise its general character, so that no man below par should find his way into it. Mr. Macaulay then discussed the claims of the natives of India to a share in its government, observing that, under a system of competition, young natives of talent and education might attain the distinction they sought, not as an eleemosynary donation, but in an honourable way; and that he would never consent to keep the people of India ignorant in order to keep them manageable, and to govern them in ignorance that we might govern them long.

Mr. BLACKETT, Mr. OTWAY, and Mr. ADDERLEY supported the amendment, while Lord JOCELYN and Mr. MANGLES defended the bill. The debate was thereupon adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord LYNCHURST asked Lord Aberdeen if he had any objection to lay a copy of Count Nesselrode's manifesto before the House—a State paper which he declared to be most illogical and insulting.—The Earl of ABERDEEN replied that it was not in his power to produce the document at present, but he hoped to be able to do so in a few days.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER presented a petition from the inhabitants of Northwich, praying for the admission of salt free of duty into India.—Earl GRANVILLE admitted the objectionable nature of the tax, but did not think it could be entirely abolished without substituting for it some other tax.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, passed through committee; clauses 2 and 11 having been struck out.

Addresses to the Crown for commissions of inquiry into the corrupt practices prevalent at recent elections for Barnstaple and Tynemouth were agreed to; although the alleged weakness of the case against the latter borough occasioned considerable discussion, and the motion for a commission was only carried upon a division.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Income-tax Bill was then read, when Lord BROUGHAM urged a variety of objections against the bill, his chief ground being, that it was a tax upon capital in a most injurious form. It had only been repealed, in 1816, by an amount of energy, constancy, and self-denial never equalled; but which would all be required in 1860, if the tax were not to be made permanent.—Lord MONTAGUE defended the bill: which was then read a third time.—On the question that "the bill do pass," Lord WICKLOW moved, as an amendment on the 16th clause, that the assessment in Ireland should be assimilated to that in England.—Lord ABERDEEN explained, and defended the different form of assessment; but a smart debate ensued, in which the balance of opinion expressed was certainly against the clause. It was carried, however, by a majority of 16; and the 42nd clause, which was also opposed, by a majority of 11.—After these two divisions, the bill was passed; as was also the Charitable Trusts Bill; and then, at nearly one o'clock, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. WHALLEY took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Peterborough.

Captain VERNON took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Chatham.

Lord J. MANNERS gave notice that, on the order for the second reading of the Education Bill, he should move, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. CORDEN, who said that the people of Lancashire and Yorkshire were in favour of a postponement of legislation on the subject until Parliament were in possession of further information. One of the great evils of the present government in India was, that the patronage was disposed of to Europeans in a great many instances where it ought to have been given to the natives. Nothing came out clearer before the Select Committee than this, that the natives were well fitted to hold the higher class of offices. Indeed, in a judicial capacity, they already executed ninety-seven per cent of the cases disposed of. Let the natives be employed in some of the high offices—those with salaries of £2000 or £3000 a year. The only way of insuring their employment in the higher offices was to take away the patronage from the Court of Directors. The financial part of the question was that which most deeply affected the interests of the country; for, if any breach were made in the finances of India, England must and would step in to repair it. The amount of defalcation in the last twenty or nineteen years had been £28,000,000; and, if things were to go on in the same way for the next twenty years, there would be a debt very nearly approaching £100,000,000. In 1835, the number of troops, European and native, in India, was 184,700; and, in 1851, 289,500. Consequently, there had been an increase of upwards of 100,000 since 1835. In that time the European force had been increased from 30,800 to 49,000. He protested against the recent additions of territory and the embarrassments they were likely to cause.

Sir J. GRAHAM laid great stress upon the opinion of the present Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, who said, "The question is not what your measure is—I make no inquiry into that subject; but I say this, make up your mind with respect to the course that ought to be pursued; and, having made up your mind, I think there is no safety in any delay." The Government would have greatly failed in their duty if they had not acted upon an opinion thus expressed by so high an authority. The right hon. Baronet briefly described some of the leading features of the change proposed to be made in the Indian Government by the Ministerial Bill.

We give a new character to the Legislative Council, which approaches very nearly to representation as regards the minor provinces, by admitting to the Legislative Council a representative from Bombay, a representative from Madras, and also one from a fourth presidency, whenever it may be established. We infuse new life and vigour into it by making *ex-officio* members of it men connected with the highest position in the Government. We also give to a person sent from this country a seat in that council. We propose to place the armies of the East India Company under the command of a general officer nominated by her Majesty. We propose, as to the nomination of members of Council, hitherto exclusively in the Company, and not controlled by the Crown, to give a *veto* to her Majesty. We propose to bestow on the Governor-General a great help, in the shape of a Lieutenant-Governor of the Presidency of Bengal.

Lord Ellenborough and Lord Hardinge, Governors-General and Presidents of the Board of Control, were unanimous in declaring that there was danger in delay, and that Parliament ought to legislate at once for the Government of India. The right hon. gentleman defended the system of double government and its fruits. The debt of India, it was true, had increased forty per cent, but the revenue had increased fifty-five per cent. He warned the House against breaking down the demarcation between the covenanted and the uncovenanted service by employing the natives of India in the former service. He trusted that the House would consent to the second reading of the bill.

Sir H. MADDOCK was prepared to support the second reading of the bill, fearing as he did that, if it were rejected by the House, a prejudicial effect would be produced upon the minds of the people of India.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE denounced the present system of government in India, and its baneful influence upon the native population.

Mr. MILNES was of opinion that the House was in possession of sufficient information to enable it to legislate, and that no case had been made out for changing the present government of India.

Mr. BRIGHT opposed the bill. If Parliament only deferred legislation for two years, in order to permit further inquiry to be made, not all the Dalhousies or Boards of Control in the world would persuade Parliament to pass a measure of this kind. The proprietors of India stock were dead for all purposes for which they once existed as the governors of India, and yet they were proposing to keep up a system which was rotten and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of India. The Court of Proprietors had no control over the Court of Directors, the Court of Directors had no control over the Secret Committee, and the Secret Committee had no control over the Board of Control; the Press had no control over that body; and Parliament itself was deluded and baffled whenever it attempted to lay hold of anything connected with India. It was an unhappy circumstance that the measure had fallen into the hands of a Minister (Sir C. Wood), who did not appear to be capable of comprehending the vastness of the question which belonged to his department.

Sir J. HOGG defended the Court of Directors from the attacks made upon it. Up to the present moment, not one case had been adduced in which the patronage of the Company had been bestowed in a manner creditable to them; and he defied any hon. member to bring forward a case in which any improper motive could be assigned for the bestowal of patronage. The principle of this bill, was the continuance of the East India Company as a governing body intervening between the Crown and India. He believed that to be essential to protect India from the blighting influence of party conflicts. He believed in his conscience that this principle of the intervention of some body between the Crown and India was necessary for the advancement and happiness of the people of India, and was necessary to retain in security to the British Crown the greatest, the richest, and the mightiest of foreign empires.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE BILL.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved that the House go into committee on this bill. The bill had been carefully considered by the select committee. The navigation of the river would not be interfered with by the proposed bridge; and the traffic over the present bridge was so great, that no further delay ought to take place in the construction of a more convenient structure. The number of vehicles passing over the present bridge upon an average of four days, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., was 8441 vehicles per day, drawn by 9600 horses. The traffic under the bridge was much less considerable, consisting, on an average of four days, of 468 vessels per day, 144 of which were steam-boats, and 52 were sailing barges and billyboys. The only vessels likely to be affected by the diminished elevation of the proposed bridge were the straw-barges, of which there was but one a day. These barges would require either to have the means of lowering their masts, or would have to wait a short period for the falling of the tide. The gradients of the new bridge would exhibit a great improvement as compared with those of the present bridge, and would greatly diminish the load at present borne by the horses in crossing the bridge.

The House then went into committee, when the several clauses of the bill were agreed to without discussion.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Income-tax Bill, the Metropolitan Hackney Carriage Bill, and other bills, received the Royal assent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the order for the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill, the LORD ADVOCATE, in moving that it be deferred until after the next orders, observed, that the bill did away with the existing test for professors, and substituted a declaration, which some, however, thought was as bad as the test. He now, therefore, proposed to vary the declaration, which would pledge the party, in the discharge of his duties as professor, never to endeavour, directly or indirectly, to teach or inculcate any opinions opposed to the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures or the Westminster Confession of Faith, and never to exercise the functions of his office to subvert or prejudice the Church of Scotland, as by law established—its doctrines or privileges.

The House then went into committee on the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill.

At the evening sitting Mr. BONHAM-CARTER moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide that, whenever a commission to inquire into the corrupt practices at any election in the United Kingdom shall have issued, the votes at the two elections next subsequent thereupon in any such place shall be taken by ballot. The motion was opposed by Mr. F. PEEL (on behalf of the Government), and by Mr. H. BERKELEY. The House adjourned at seven o'clock, to enable the Speaker to attend the Palace on the occasion of the christening of the infant Prince.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. J. WILSON stated the intentions of the Government, with reference to the undischarged portions of the loans to the islands of Antigua, Nevis, and Montserrat—namely, to reduce the interest from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent, and to make the principal repayable by instalments of 5 per cent per annum, instead of 10 per cent, upon certain conditions.

Mr. V. SCULLY moved the second reading of the Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to facilitate the transfer of land in Ireland, and to simplify the titles to charges upon the land. The bill was short and simple; it provided that any owner of land might apply to a court, to be constituted under the name of the Land Tribunal of Ireland, which might direct a full investigation of the title, and if it were found good, might direct the estate to be brought under the operation of the act; after which it would not be in the power of the owner to encumber the land, except by means of debentures (the form of which was given in a schedule) to a limited amount, which should be negotiable; and an owner of land so brought under the operation of the act would be entitled to transfer it by a simple entry in the record, which would confer a Parliamentary title. Sir J. YOUNG, on the part of the Government, offered no objection to the second reading of the bill, understanding it would be referred to the Select Committee on the Registration of Assurances. The Government proposed to renew the Encumbered Estates Act for a time to be limited, with the view of appointing a commission of inquiry into the whole subject, which would take into consideration this and other measures, and examine all the bearings and difficulties of the question. The bill was read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill, the remaining clauses of which were gone through.

The same course was taken with the Elections Bill.

The Seamen's Savings Banks Bill and the Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a second time.

The House then went into committee upon the remaining clauses of the Public-houses (Scotland) Bill.

Mr. FRESHFIELD moved the issue of a new writ for the election of two burgesses for Liverpool, in the room of Mr. Turner and Mr. Mackenzie, who had been unseated. Lord D. STUART moved, by way of amendment, that the writ be suspended until the 20th of July, to afford him an opportunity to bring forward a motion for taking the votes at the next election for this borough by ballot, considering that in so large a constituency the experiment might be advantageously tried. He con-

tinued to argue in support of this amendment, and of the ballot generally, until six o'clock, when the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Lord Brougham, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said there was an existing arrangement—he could not say whether it was made by the Colonial-office or not—with Messrs. Hythe and Hodges, by which they were enabled by a stipulated sum to introduce free emigrants from the coast of Africa to certain of the West India colonies. Though he believed that firm had carried out the arrangement in a most praiseworthy manner, he admitted that it might give rise to great evils, and, perhaps, degenerate in other hands into an encouragement of the slave-trade, and the matter would, therefore, be watched over most carefully by the Government. He had no objection to produce the contract with the parties in question, but it would be desirable to accompany it by other documents.

Earl GREY explained that the contract was entered into by the Colonial-office in 1848, when the greatest distress prevailed in the West India colonies, and when it was desirable to import free labourers into them from the coast of Africa. He bore testimony to the integrity with which Messrs. Hythe and Hodges had carried out the contract, and stated the precautions which he had taken, when in office, to prevent the emigration of these labourers becoming a means of trafficking in the slave-trade.

The subject then dropped.

The Colonic Bishops Act Extension Bill and the Patronage Extension Bill were severally read a second time.

The Excise Duties on Spirits and the Juvenile Mendicancy Bills went through committee.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE presented certain papers connected with the island of Jamaica, and called the attention of the House to the subject. He said that the Government proposed to guarantee the credit of this country, under certain circumstances, for the payment of the debt of the colony; that Governor Barkly was to be sent out there; and he expected that, by mutual concessions, matters might be brought to a satisfactory settlement in Jamaica.

The Earl of DERBY and Earl GREY severally approved of the line of policy to be pursued by the Government.

After some discussion, the papers were laid on the table.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. HORSMAN took the oaths and his seat for Stroud, in the room of Lord Moreton, who has succeeded to the Earldom of Ducie.

Mr. BAILLIE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was true that the Government had refused to allow British plantation sugars to be refined in bond; and whether the Government intends, when the duties upon all sugars are equalised, that the privilege of refining in bond, which was considered a bonus equal to 2s. per cwt., should be continued in favour of foreign slave-grown sugar, and refused to the produce of the British colonies?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the hon. gentleman must be mistaken as to the facts, as the Government had given no decided or final refusal of the sort. With regard to the second part of the question, that was a matter for future consideration.

In answer to Mr. Duncombe, Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no intention of bringing any measure before Parliament this session for the admission of Jews to Parliament.

Sir G. GOODMAN asked if there would be any objection to inform the public beforehand of the days on which reviews were to take place at Chobham?

Lord PALMERSTON said the main object of assembling the troops at Chobham was to prepare them by previous instruction for all the exigencies of war. One essential point was, that they should never know beforehand what they were to do the next day, whether they would be awakened in the middle of the night or at day-break. If the public were let into the secret, it would be difficult to keep the troops in the dark; but those who were anxious to witness those interesting evolutions, might be certain every day it did not rain of seeing things worthy of the trouble of going there.

Sir J. GRAHAM gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move for leave to bring in two bills, one to make better provision for the entry and services of seamen in the navy, and the other for the purpose of establishing a volunteer coast guard, to be transferred to the navy in cases of need.

Mr. WILSON stated, in reply to a question, that the perforated stamps would be ready for delivery to the public in a few days.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, if the debate on the second reading of the India Bill terminated in the course of to-night, he should take the resolutions relating to the Stamp-duties the first thing to-morrow evening, and after them to resume the committee on the Succession-duties Bill.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

On the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Government of India Bill, Mr. RICH rose and urged upon the House the necessity of delay. He thought, under the circumstances, it was manifestly the duty of the House to pass a short continuation bill of the existing charter, in order that it might wait for the report of the India Committee before it proceeded to legislate permanently on the subject. The bill contained some points of useful reform; but unfortunately it left the constitution of the Court of Directors and the distribution of the patronage untouched, while its duration was not limited to any fixed period, which was a strong reason in favour of delay. At all events, however, if they were to have this bill, its operation should be limited to five years.

Mr. C. BRUCE and Mr. NAPIER severally addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

Mr. MAJORIBANKS and Mr. M'GREGOR spoke in favour of the bill. Mr. D. SEYMOUR supported the amendment, and animadverted in severe terms upon the administration of Indian affairs.

Sir C. WOOD denied that the finances of India were in a state of bankruptcy, as had been alleged, for the whole of its debt did not amount to two years of its income. He admitted that India to be well governed should be governed in India, and he confessed that he relied for beneficial results much more on the changes made by the bill in the government of India in India, than upon the changes in the mode of government at home.

Mr. DISRAELI dwelt upon the fact that the House of Commons was a house of party; and it did not follow that a question was unfairly discussed because it was discussed in a party spirit. He was surprised, therefore, that any great party in that House should attempt to take up a neutral position on a question of such importance. For his own part, he could not take the responsibility of assenting to the bill of the Government; and those who now held back would feel hereafter that they were not justified in shrinking from stating their opinions, lest they should be damaging a particular party to which they belonged. He denied that the amendment of the noble Lord was unprecedented. His noble friend only asked for delay in order that in the ensuing recess the Government might mature a bill to be hereafter laid before both Houses of Parliament. In 1818, Lord Granville and Earl Grey had advocated a continuance bill, with a view to give time for further consideration. In 1833, Mr. C. W. Wynn had advocated a similar course. The noble Lord (Lord Stanley) now only asked what had been unavailing asked by the three distinguished individuals to whom he had referred. There were different statements as to who were the Government of India. Was this a system to be perpetuated? Where, under such a system, rested the responsibility? They all remembered that the Earl of Ellenborough was recalled by the Court of Directors, by whom he was disgraced, while his Sovereign was so pleased with his conduct as to elevate him in the Peerage, and confer upon him a red ribbon. The right hon. gentleman then went on to contend that, sooner or later, they must make an organic change in the Government of India.

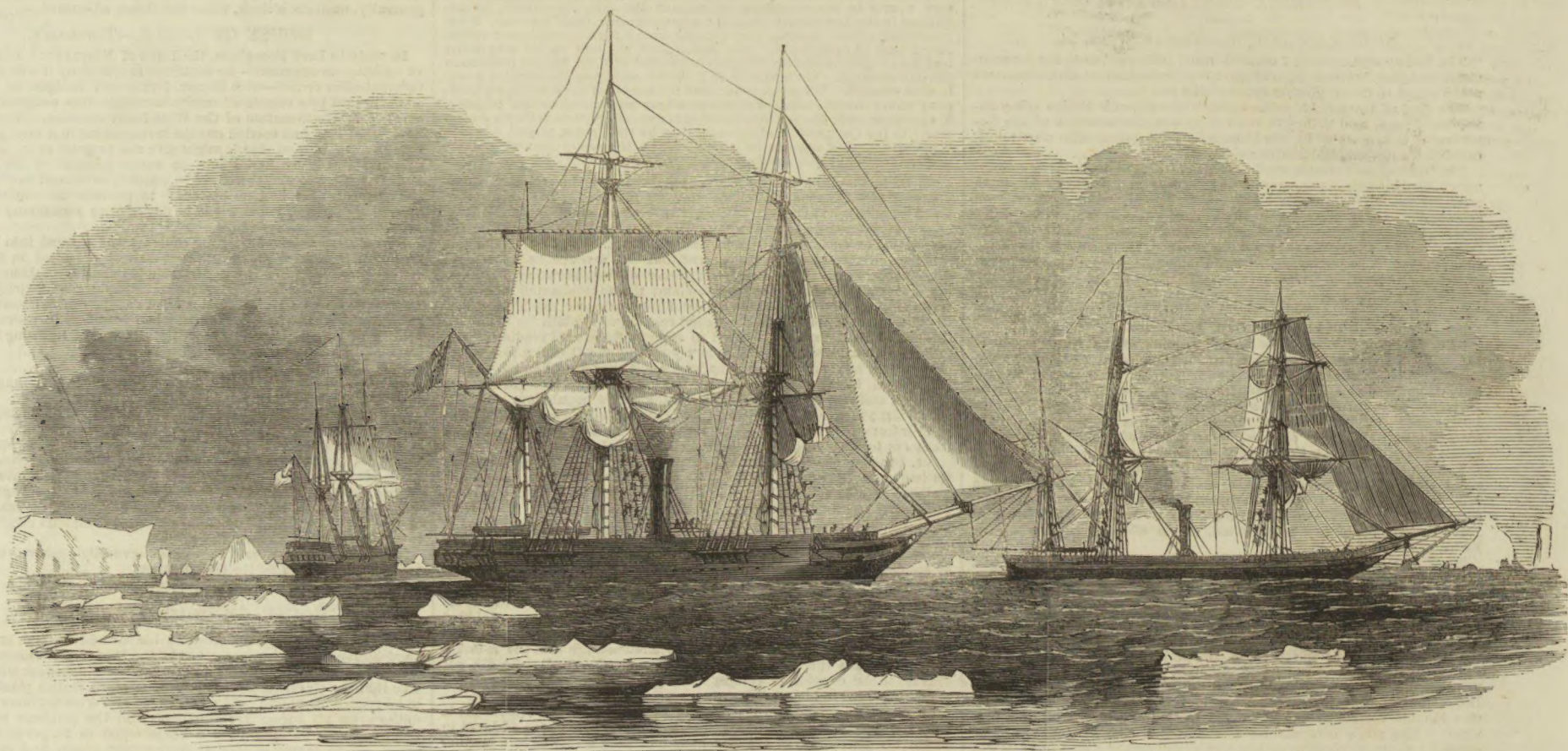
Lord J. RUSSELL thought that nothing but danger would arise from delay. He defended the provisions of the bill, and contrasted the present condition of India favourably against its condition under the native Princes—vindicated the administration of its affairs, and urged the House to reject the amendment.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the second reading of the Bill	322
Against it	140
Majority	182

The bill was accordingly read a second time.—Adjourned.

ELECTIONS.—On Saturday last the Earl of Dalkeith (eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch) was returned, unopposed, for Mid-Lothian. The same day Mr. Whalley was returned for Peterborough by a majority of 21 over Mr. Hankey. And at Durham, Mr. Mowbray obtained a majority of 85 over Sir Charles Douglas. On Wednesday, Mr. Horsman was returned for Stroud, there being no opposition.



THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—H.M.S. "DESPERATE" PARTING COMPANY WITH THE "PHOENIX" AND "DILIGENCE," OFF CAPE FAREWELL.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

EARLY in the month of May H.M. steam-vessels *Barracouta* and *Desperate*, received orders to repair, respectively, to Sheerness and Woolwich, to attend H.M. steam-vessel *Phoenix*, the *Diligence* and *Breadalbane*, transports, to the Arctic Regions, ordered to proceed to Beechey Island, on the eastern side of Baffin's Bay, there to form a dépôt for the use of the squadron under Sir Edward Belcher, C.B.; the *Phoenix* then to proceed to examine Smith's Sound, and the north-western side of the coast of Labrador.

The squadron got under way from Queenstown, on the 26th of May. The ships encountered rough stormy weather from the north-west, during which the *Barracouta* and *Breadalbane* parted company.

The expedition (*Phoenix*, *Desperate*, and *Diligence*) got up to the edge of the Polar ice, on the 14th of June. The early part of that day was lowering and gloomy, all around the horizon, except to windward, where a remarkably clear sky and bright light began gradually to show itself, from an early hour in the forenoon. A suspicion at once arose that the vessels were closing with the ice.

As the day advanced, everything grew still brighter. The sun shone out brilliantly and warmly. The horizon presented a sort of undulating outline, and seemed as if crested with foaming billows which were suddenly arrested in their course, and frozen up while glittering with spray.

When the ships got further in amongst the ice, the aspect was quite changed: the vessels appeared to be lying in a capacious basin, surrounded by ice—in some places running into long irregularly-denticulated lines; while, in other quarters, the ice was floating in broken detached masses, with frosted summits, beautifully brilliant beneath a bright sun and azure sky, assuming the most extraordinary and grotesque appearances—from ships under full sail to whole squadrons of gun-boats, spires of churches, houses, &c.

Huge headlands and islands were seen at the southern point of Greenland; and about sunset, the outline of the islands, covered with snow,

became more distinct. Their surfaces seemed crowned with towers, domes, and pinnacles, which lent a strange charm to these lonely regions.

Although amongst the ice-floes, the day was one of the warmest and most agreeable that was experienced during the voyage. The atmosphere was clear and rare, owing to the snow-blink, which was reflected towards the heavens, bringing the most distant objects within the range of vision.

The temperature of the external air, in the shadow, was not lower than 41°, that of the sea-water 40°. The sunset was rich and gorgeous. It did not take place until 9.30 p.m. There was very little night.

H.M.S. *Desperate* parted company with the *Phoenix* and *Diligence* in latitude 60° 18' N., and longitude 41° 20' W.; wishing them all farewell, and giving them hearty rounds of cheers on parting. In the accompanying Sketch, the middle ship is the *Desperate*.

LAUNCH OF THE "CRESUS."

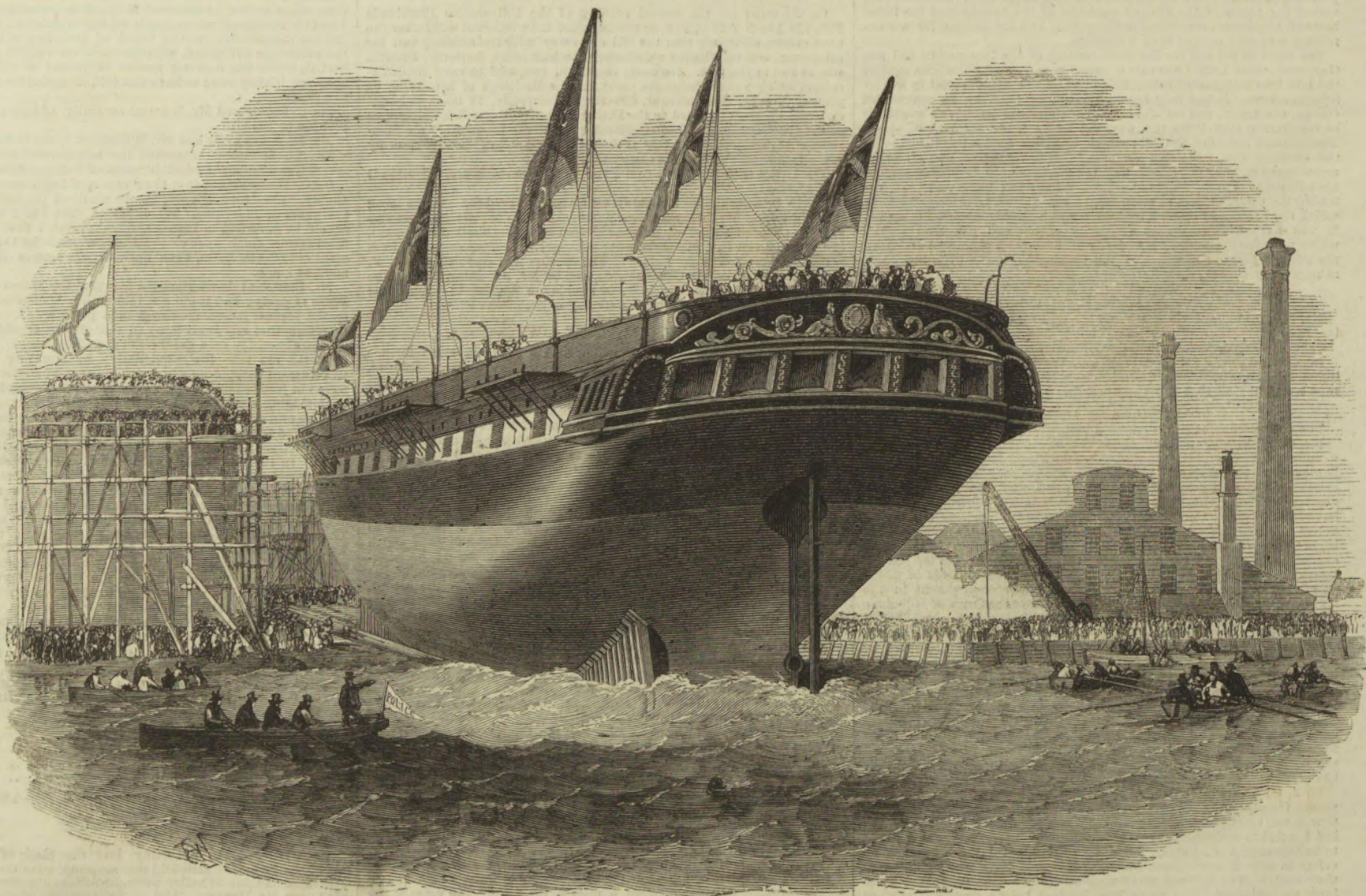
THE launch of this splendid new steamer from the building-yard of Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, on Tuesday, the 21st ult., was briefly recorded in our Journal of last week. The name originally intended for the vessel was the *Jason*; but, from circumstances, this designation was changed to the *Cresus*—a name of golden association as well as *Jason*. This steamer was built under contract for the General Screw Shipping Company by the Messrs. Mare; the construction being from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Waterman, jun. It is an artistic specimen of naval architecture. When a vessel is seen from the stocks, a better judgment can be formed of its proportions and contour than when it is afloat; and, judging of the *Cresus* in this position, it seemed to present a graceful and somewhat novel outline from stem to stern, which our Artist has ably represented. It is a capacious and beautiful vessel, the length between the perpendiculars being 280 feet, or within about 40 feet as long as the *Great Britain*. The burden is 2500 tons, and there is a collective power of 400 horses. The engines are constructed by Messrs. G. and J. Ren-

nie. Its first destination is Australia; and it is to be commanded by Captain Hall, late of the *Calcutta*. The Company have already several vessels, including the *Harbinger*, the *Hellespont*, and the *Argo*; but the *Cresus* is the first vessel which has been built for them of so large a tonnage.

The ceremony of the naming was performed by Miss Rolt, the daughter of Mr. Rolt, M.P.; and consisted as usual, of dashing a bottle of wine against the larboard bow of the vessel, an act which the young lady performed with becoming energy. The band immediately commenced the National Anthem, and the bonds which held the vessel having been unloosed, she glided or rather darted into her destined element, rapidly but gracefully—to the generally-expressed admiration of the spectators. The ceremony passed off with much éclat; and there was a wish from many that the *Cresus* might, in illustration of her name, prove emblematical of riches to the Company, as well as be of convenience to the public.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT JERSEY.—The Government works at the harbour of refuge at St. Catherine's, Jersey, are rapidly progressing. The extent of the breakwater is 2500 feet. The head of the breakwater is to be formed of large blocks of granite, built up from the bottom of the sea. Divers are arriving at the works to prepare the foundation. The area of the harbour will be 70 acres; 30 of which will be 30 feet deep at the lowest tides.

ROYAL YORKSHIRE YACHT CLUB.—A silver cup of great beauty of design and appearance, one of the £100 prize cups, the gift of her Majesty to the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club Regatta, is on view at Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, silversmiths to the Queen, at Portsmouth. It is nearly two feet in height, the bowl representing a shell, with dolphins as handles, supported by a reef of coral, with figures of Neptune and Minerva, on sea-horses, in frosted silver, and holding tridents. The vase represents the sea in bright and frosted silver; dolphins, &c., issuing from the waves. The pedestal is of ebony; and on the front of the shell is engraved, "Presented by her Majesty the Queen to the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, 1853."



LAUNCH OF THE STEAM-SHIP "CRESUS," AT BLACKWALL.



THE IMPERIAL THEATRE, MOSCOW, ON FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE IMPERIAL THEATRE,
MOSCOW, BY FIRE.

At half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 11th of last March, a dense cloud of smoke was observed from one of the fire-station towers of Moscow, issuing from the roof of the large Imperial Theatre. Signals of alarm were immediately displayed; all the other fire-stations being telegraphed to send to the place of the fire the engines at their disposal. It was soon found that the immense building was burning inside, and that the fire had already spread itself with an amazing velocity in all directions of the interior. The flames burst forth from the fallen roof and from the windows; black smoke rose high in the air, and, sweeping over the northern vicinity of the theatre, obscured the light to such a degree that people could not well see what they were about. Innumerable firebrands flying in the air, threatened to set fire to the whole neighbourhood. Had there been more wind at the time, and had there not been snow lying deep on the ground and roofs of the houses, the catastrophe would have been inevitable. Notwithstanding an abundant supply of water, and the courageous exertions of the fire brigade, the whole building, one of the largest and best in Europe, presented at two o'clock in the afternoon a mass of ruins, which continued to burn for two days.

The cause of the fire is not known. It originated on the stage, where there was work going on preparatory to a concert and *tableaux vivans*, that were to take place in the evening of the same day. The flames were first observed by one of the mechanics, who, wanting to get some necessary instruments, opened the door of a small room, where they were deposited, and was scorched by the flames, that burst from this place, and which in an instant reaching the curtain, soon spread over the whole building.

From the suddenness of this melancholy occurrence, and from the number of *employés* permanently living with their families in the house, many lives were lost. Three skeletons were found in the ashes. Just at the commencement of the fire, three workmen, who had been engaged in the upper stories, finding no means to descend by the staircases—so rapid was the progress of the flames—jumped out of the windows to the lower roof, which, being of iron, soon became so intensely hot that two of the unfortunate beings, not capable of enduring the heat, threw themselves to the ground, and were killed by the fall. The third, with more presence of mind, made his way over protruding *broach* cornices to the front roof, and there remained for some minutes, till the greedy element, not content with the number of its victims, made its appearance close by him. The poor man cried loudly for help. Ladders were procured, but they did not reach the height at which he stood. He saw it; and, raising his arms to heaven, he made a sign of the cross, and began to approach the edge of the precipice before him. In an instant more he would have become a corpse. Thousands of people stood all around gazing with horror at the immense pile, upon which this poor man remained helpless and hopeless. Silence like that of the grave reigned among the multitude. His fate seemed inevitable. Suddenly was heard a voice, "Stay a moment, my good fellow! pray to God Almighty, and I'll endeavour to save you!" All eyes were turned to the spot from which those sentences were uttered. A

group of three men were observed—common peasants—two of them holding by the arms and shoulders a third, who was struggling hard to break from the hold of his friends. "Let me go, my lads," said he; "my heart is burning within me: I cannot bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perishing!" And with a powerful effort he broke loose and darted forward. The dense crowd gave way as he ran to the burning building, pulling from himself, and at the same time throwing away, his *shool* (sheep-skin) and his hat. In an instant he was at the foot of the ladder; here he took off his boots, attached a rope round his waist; and, seizing an oven-fork, which happened to lie close by, he began to ascend the ladder, which did not reach at the utmost to two thirds of the height at which stood the victim. Having attained the upper footstep, the generous man took hold of the rain-gutter; apparently it was not a very safe means of ascent, as it bent and rattled under his weight. But the man was resolved; he made the sign of the cross, and began to climb up. A cloud of suffocating smoke whirled around him; the flames were fast approaching; burning timber, red-hot sheets of roofing iron were falling down from every side; but what to him was all this? His heart was burning within his breast, he could not bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perishing.

It was a frosty day; the rain-gutter was cold as ice; his warm, sweaty palms and fingers stick and freeze to the iron tube; he tears

them off, leaving bloody marks at every hole, and ascends higher and higher, till he puts his foot on a projecting cornice. From hence, by means of the oven-fork, he handed the rope to the poor man above him. "Tie it fast to the hook which supports the gutter. That's right. Now descend!" And he held the other end of the rope, and preceding the man, still supporting him down the gutter, placed him on the ladder. The man was saved.

During all this time the multitude stood breathless; but when they saw them both out of danger, all hats were taken off, and a sign of the cross at every breast testified a general thanksgiving, and a loud shout approved the act of generosity. Every one pressed forward to see the hero of this scene. The first who approached him, an officer in the army gave him twenty-five roubles silver (about £4). The example was followed: noblemen, merchants, peasants, took out their purses—some gave golden, some silver coins; some threw into his hat a few copper coppers: all gave what they could. "God bless you, noble friend!" was heard from every side.

The name of this generous man is Basil Marrin, a native of the Government of Tverolaff. Being a roofer by trade, he for many years lived in St. Petersburg, pursuing his vocation; but afterwards engaged himself as a boiler-maker at the Government foundry of Kolpino. Last year he took leave of absence, and visited his native village. Having spent a few months with his friends, he was returning to St. Petersburg, by way of Moscow, to avail himself of the railways. He came to the ancient capital the day before the fire; and, not having caught the train, was obliged to remain till the next day. As this was his first arrival in Moscow, he took the opportunity of seeing the Kremlin, the old fortress, and to visit its venerable cathedrals. There, from some passers-by, he heard of the fire, and hastened to the spot, where he so nobly distinguished himself.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he took his seat in a railway carriage. On the 18th of the same month he reached St. Petersburg, and again enlisted himself in the number of workmen at Kolpino. In two days after, he was summoned to the office of the general police-master of the capital, where he was told that the Emperor desired to see him. He was accordingly taken to the palace. His Imperial Majesty received Marrin in his cabinet, and was pleased to say to him when he entered, "I thank you for a good action. Embrace me, and relate how you did it." In simple words Marrin told his story; and, when he finished, the Emperor dismissed him, saying, "Now you may go; but in case of need come to me at any time." Soon afterwards Marrin was rewarded with a medal and a sum of 150 roubles silver.

The Imperial Theatre of Moscow was a magnificent building, nearly as large as San Carlos, at Naples. The interior was handsome, and the acting often excellent. Travellers who visit Russia expecting to see a people just emerging from barbarism, are often astonished to find themselves in scenes of Parisian elegance and refinement; and nowhere was this feeling more experienced than in the theatre at Moscow. The orchestra and chorus were exceedingly strong. Farce usually succeeded to opera. The Grand Opera was managed under Government superintendence, and was a favourite place of resort of the Russian nobility, who usually wear their stars and ribbons at the opera.



REMAINS OF THE IMPERIAL THEATRE, MOSCOW.—SKETCHED AFTER THE LATE FIRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 3.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Rousseau died, 1778.
 MONDAY, 4.—Trans. of St. Martin.
 TUESDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first current, 1817.
 WEDNESDAY, 6.—Adam Smith died, 1790.
 THURSDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket assassinated at Canterbury, 1170.
 FRIDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due. Edmund Burke died, 1797.
 SATURDAY, 9.—Oxford Term ends.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 10	0 36	1 0	1 40	2 0	2 33	3 0
10 10	0 36	1 0	1 40	2 0	2 33	3 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DIANA.—A portrait of "Teddington," the winner of the Gold Cup at Ascot, on Thursday, June 9, appeared in No. 489 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
 SCOTUS.—The arms of the name, when spelt with a penultimate *s*, are the same.
 G. T. C.—Arms of Crowther: "Gu. a bend wavy vair. Crest: On a tilting spear gu. a tiger passant or."
 O. B. O.—Arms of Quille: "Erm. on a canton vert, a cross Calvary on three grices, or."
 A. B.—The livery should be "Blue coat turned up with white, red waistcoat and breeches."
 A CONSTANT READER.—To which family of Nicolls does our correspondent refer?
 W. W. L.—1. A Judge of a County Court is not a county magistrate by virtue of his office; but, as he is a County Court Judge, the Government can make him a county justice without the usual qualification.
 2. Neither a Bachelor nor a Doctor of Medicine is an Esquire as such.

* In our Memoir of the Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, last week, we erroneously stated that Mr. D'Eyncourt had "retired from the stage of public life." We meant to have said "had retired, for the moment, from public life." Mr. D'Eyncourt's name has, indeed, been mentioned in connection with the representation of Liverpool.

With the present Sheet is published a Supplement, containing a Series of Illustrations of her Majesty's Visit to the Camp at Chobham; also, Engravings of the French Camp near St. Omer; the Chasseurs de Vincennes; Paris Fashions for July; and other Illustrations. Price of the Two Numbers, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

At present we hear very little of the Irish. If it were not for the personalities between Mr. Keogh and Lord Naas, the Six-Mile Bridge affair, with other stale matters growing out of the last elections, and the Dublin Exhibition, we might almost ask, in the words of a contemporary recently applied to another party now almost silent, "what has become" of the Irish? An answer to the question, and an explanation of the fewness of the complaints that now come from Ireland may be found in the sixth report of the Irish Poor-Law Commissioners, of which the *Morning Chronicle* on Wednesday published an abstract. Not long ago the "big woes" of the people attracted universal attention, and called forth universal sympathy; but their calamity, the greatest that has befallen any modern nation, is now almost forgotten, and their regeneration seems at hand. The combined exertions of the State and of benevolent men of all creeds were insufficient to relieve the destitution of 1846. The bulk of the nation was reduced to pauperism; and continued for three years, till emigration and death arrived to its relief to excite compassion and demand assistance. In the year ending September 29, 1851, the total number of paupers relieved, in-doors and out-doors, which had previously been counted by millions, was reduced to 755,357; and in the following year it fell to 519,775—a decrease in the whole number relieved in a year of 235,582. The reduction is still going on; and the total number relieved, in the workhouses and out of the workhouses, fell, from 190,433 in the week ending May 1, 1852, to 149,267 in the week ending April 23 of the present year; making the number 41,166 less than last year—a reduction of more than 21 per cent. As the number relieved is at its maximum generally in February, and declines through the summer the Commissioners expect that by next October the total number of persons receiving relief in Ireland will not exceed 80,000, or not more than one in 80 of the population—a proportion of pauperism far less than prevails in England at its present reduced amount. If the kindly process goes on, we may expect that pauperism will, ere long, be extinguished; and the expenditure for the poor, which fell from £1,141,647 in 1851, to £883,267 in 1852, will all go, as it already does in some small districts of England, to defray the expense of workhouses and officials, or what are called establishment charges. We must add that the manner in which the reduction of pauperism is taking place is as delightful as the reduction itself. There was a frightful mortality in some workhouses; that has now ceased; their inmates are still seriously afflicted with ophthalmia, and in two years no less than 400 persons lost the sight of both eyes, and 954 of one eye; so the reduction in the number of their inmates cannot take place too fast for the best interests of humanity. It is no longer effected by premature deaths; but, by the withdrawal of the young, whose parents or friends find them subsistence outside the workhouse; by the inmates being summoned to join friends or relations in America or Australia—money, to the amount of £2379, having been transmitted last year, to enable 908 persons to go from the workhouses to independence; and by an increased demand for labour, which gives the people continual employment, and has slightly, but as yet only slightly, raised the rate of wages. In some measure, by their own exertion, the condition of the Irish is fast changing from that of miserable, destitute paupers, to that of independent, flourishing, industrious men, still living either in their native land, or finding a better home in other countries. The care of Government may do something to lessen a temporary evil; but, as the rule, individuals themselves must, and they only can, provide for their own welfare; and we form the best hopes, therefore, for the Irish, as we transcribe these records of their exertions to escape themselves, and enable their children, their friends, and relatives to escape from the horrors of workhouses and the degradation of pauperism.

The dispute between Russia and Turkey continues, to some extent, to agitate the public mind, and to impede trade. Since last week no progress has been made towards a settlement. The Sultan has, indeed, given his answer officially to the last ultimatum of Russia; but the sense in which he would reply was previously known; and any further steps taken in consequence are not yet visible. We have nothing but the most vague reports. Sometimes we are told that the mediation of Austria has been accepted; at others, it is said that Austria has been required by the Czar to use its power to make the Sultan submit, and that Austria has refused. We are told, too, that the Russian armies are immediately to enter Moldavia, and that they will not enter for some time. It is further stated that, if they do enter, it

will not be regarded as a *casus belli*; and that diplomacy, not the sword, will adjust the quarrel. The delay is undoubtedly favourable to peace. In the meantime, a new actor has come on the scene, and a new character has been given to the dispute. A son of Prince Woronzoff has arrived in Paris, with despatches for the Russian Ambassador there, and he "describes in ardent terms the excitement of the Russians to march to the Holy War." We knew before that the dispute between the Czar and the Sultan referred to the Holy Places, but the information is new that the population of Russia are enthusiastic in the cause as a matter of religion. A similar statement has before been made of the Turks, who are said to flock to the standard of the Sultan, and are eager to fight for their own faith. In this light the contest is between the Mahomedans and the Greek Christians, the embers of the quarrel having slumbered in the East for ages. In Russia an old religious party has a great deal of power. Prince Menschikoff belongs to it; and this party strenuously urges forward the Czar, who has acted, it is said, in this dispute, without consulting his customary adviser, Count Nesselrode. Now that matters have come to such an unfavourable issue, the Czar is said to be alarmed at his own position—to have fallen back on Nesselrode for advice—and to be personally, as well as his Minister, averse from war. Hence, persons here, who are well acquainted with the court of St. Petersburg—like the Russian Ambassador, Count Brunnow—are confident that there will be no war; but, when enthusiasm is kindled in a people, there is no answering for its results. It may affect the mind of the Czar—it has already exercised some influence over him; and hence, the introduction of the religious element into the quarrel on both sides removes it from the domain of ordinary politics, and renders it difficult to foresee, with any approximation to certainty, the possible result. The best-informed are at present doubtful whether the dispute will end in peace or war.

THE COURT.

The Court has been extremely gay this week. In addition to the Royal Christening, which took place on an unexampled scale of splendour on Tuesday, there was a second State Ball at the Palace on Friday (yesterday). Her Majesty's guests have also been increased by the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their youthful daughter, the Princess Louise, and that of her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg. The chief events of the week may be thus recorded:—

On Friday the Queen held a Court, at which Prince Lucien Bonaparte, attended by his Excellency Count Walewska, was presented to her Majesty by the Earl of Clarendon.

On Saturday Prince Albert, after his return at half-past five from the Camp at Chobham, drove out with her Majesty and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in the afternoon; and in the evening dined with the officers of his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, at the London Tavern. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe were in an adjoining box.

On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The King of Hanover was also present.

On Monday her Majesty received the Prince and Princess of Prussia at Buckingham Palace. The Royal party, with their illustrious guests, honoured the French Plays with their presence in the evening.

On Tuesday the Royal Christening took place.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, visited the horticultural show at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's-park. In the evening the Queen and the illustrious party honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence. The Princess Royal, the Princess Louise of Prussia, Prince Alfred and Princess Alice went in the evening to the French Play.

On Thursday morning Prince Albert, with the Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, went to Chobham, and accompanied the troops to Windlesham Ridges, where they witnessed various evolutions. The Queen, with the Princess of Prussia and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, went subsequently to Chobham, and were present on the return of the troops to the Camp. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, with their illustrious guests, went to Gloucester House, and dined with the Duchess of Gloucester.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been confined to his room by an attack of measles. The symptoms first showed themselves on Tuesday. Her Majesty has been unremitting in her attendance; and, with a kind precaution, has absented herself from all assemblies where a chance of contagion to other children might arise. Hence her Majesty was not present at the juvenile fête given by the Duchess of Gloucester on Saturday evening.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

On Saturday their Majesties, accompanied by the Crown Prince and the Princesses of Hanover visited the new Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. His Majesty, whose sojourn in this country to revisit the scenes of his youth (to him no longer visible) is a source of deep interest to his Royal relatives, was visited in the afternoon by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke de Nemours. On Sunday afternoon, the King attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey. The Queen went to Kew, to visit the birth place of her Royal Consort, where, in the village churchyard, she placed two garlands of *immortelles* upon the tomb of the late Duke of Cambridge. In the evening, the King and Queen dined with the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace.

On Monday their Majesties received visits from the Prince and Princess of Prussia. His Majesty was entertained in the evening by the Earl and Countess of Jersey.

On Wednesday the King and Queen honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with their presence at Stafford House; and in the evening, at a quarter to seven, proceeded in state to Buckingham Palace, to attend the Royal christening.

On Wednesday their Majesties, with the Royal children, accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, visited Windsor Castle. They afterwards paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore; and drove round Virginia Water before returning to London. It is understood that the date of their Majesties' departure is fixed for Tuesday next.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA TO HER MAJESTY.—The Prince and Princess of Prussia left Aix-la-Chapelle on Sunday morning at an early hour, and arrived at Ostend between six and seven o'clock the same evening. At half-past seven o'clock their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Princess Louise and a numerous suite, embarked on board her Majesty's steam-packet *Vielde*, which, after a very stormy passage, landed the Royal travellers at Dover half an hour after midnight. Their Royal Highnesses were received on the new landing-place by his Excellency the Prussian Minister, Count Flemming, and Mr. Ernest Bunsen, and conducted to the Ship Hotel, where their Royal Highnesses passed the night. On Monday morning their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Chevalier Bunsen, left Dover by a special train, and arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms station at twelve o'clock. At this station Prince Albert was in attendance to receive his Royal guests. Their Royal Highnesses were conveyed to Buckingham Palace in the Queen's carriages.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited the Duchess of Kent on Saturday, at Clarence-house, St. James's.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey gave a grand entertainment to his Majesty the King of Hanover, at the family residence in Berkeley-square, on Monday evening. The banquet was succeeded by an evening party, at which several members of the Royal family were present.

The Duchess of Montrose gave a magnificent ball on Tuesday night, at the family mansion, in Belgrave-square, in compliment to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The King and Queen of Hanover were graciously pleased to honour the Duchess with their presence at the fête.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon entertained the American, Tuscan, and Saxon Ministers, with a distinguished party, to dinner on Saturday. The Countess had a select reception in the evening.

Lord and Lady Holland gave their first banquet, since their return from Naples, at Holland-house on Sunday. The party comprised the Count and Countess Walewski, the Prince and Princess Carini, Prince Poniatowski, Prince St. Giacomo, Prince Dentici, Mr. and Mrs. A. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond Wolfe, Mr. Henry Greville, &c.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The christening of the infant son of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took place on Tuesday evening, in Buckingham Palace. The sacred rite was performed in the private chapel in the Palace, which was duly prepared for the occasion. Two rows of chairs, of crimson satin and gold, were placed on each side of the centre, for the use of the Queen, the sponsors, and the Royal personages invited to be present. The altar was lined with crimson velvet, paneled with gold lace; and on the communion-table were placed the golden vessels used in the sacrament, with salvers, and two large candlesticks. Seats of crimson and gold were placed for the officiating clergy. The font was placed in advance of the *haut pas*. It was a most elegantly formed tazza of silver gilt. The rim was formed of the leaves and flowers of the water-lily, and the base from which its elegant stem sprung was composed with infant angels playing the lyre. In the front was the Royal arms. The font was placed on a fluted plinth of white and gold. The chapel was brilliantly illuminated by large globes of light.

The band and choir were placed in the gallery, and consisted of her Majesty's private band, strengthened by additions and the choir of the Chapel Royal. The Heralds and Kings of Arms were on duty to usher the distinguished personages to their places in the chapel, and conduct the Royal processions.

Soon after six o'clock, the official personages invited to be present arrived, and took their places. Shortly before seven o'clock, the procession of the sponsors entered the chapel. The sponsors were:—

His Majesty the King of Hanover.
 Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia.
 Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.
 His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg.
 Attended by their Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

Immediately as the procession entered the chapel, the band commenced playing the march in the occasional oratorio (Handel), and continued playing until the procession of the Queen had also entered.

Immediately after the sponsors had taken their stations on the right (looking towards the altar), the procession of the Queen—attended by the Kings of Arms, Heralds, State Officers, and Officers of the Household—entered the chapel, when the Royal personages were ranged in the following order in the centre of the chapel:—

H.R.H. the Prince of Prussia.	His Majesty the King of Hanover.
H.R.H. the Princess Helena.	H.R.H. the Prince of Prussia.
Her Majesty the Queen.	H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Princess Louise.	His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg.
H.R.H. Prince Albert.	
Her Majesty the Queen of Hanover.	H.R.H. the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Louise of Prussia.	H.R.H. the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
The Princess Royal.	H.R.H. the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
The Prince Alfred.	His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
The Princess Alice.	H.R.H. the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.	Her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg.
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.	
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.	

The service then commenced with the performance of the 84th Psalm (composed by his Majesty the King of Hanover).

At the conclusion of the Psalm, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by Viscount Torrington, conducted the infant Prince into the chapel; his Royal Highness being attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, who having taken her station in front of the font, and the four illustrious sponsors having ranged up on one side, the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced reading the Baptismal Service.

On reaching that portion for the naming of the child, the Archbishop demanded of the sponsors how it should be named, when the King of Hanover answered, in a clear sonorous voice,

LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT,

and his Grace baptised it according.

After having received the sacred symbol, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold was returned to the arms of Lady Caroline Barrington, and remained in the chapel until after the exhortation.

An anthem and chorus were then performed; and the musical portion of the ceremony concluded with the "Hallelujah," from "The Mount of Olives" (Beethoven):—

Hallelujah! to the Father and the Son of God!
 Praise the Lord, ye everlasting Choir, in holy songs of joy!
 Worlds unborn shall sing His glory, the exalted Son of God!

After the blessing had been given, the procession of the sponsors was again formed, and left the chapel, attended by the whole suite of his Majesty the King of Hanover, the band playing the march in "Judas Macabees."

Immediately afterwards her Majesty and the rest of the illustrious personages followed in the same order as they entered.

The Queen wore a dress of white gros de Naples, with silver stars trimmed with Honiton lace and white and silver ribbons. Her Majesty wore a diadem of diamonds with a raised centre, in which was set the large diamond known as the Koh-i-noor. The Queen wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, with a diamond "George" suspended, and the "Garter" as an armlet.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise wore dresses of white tulle, double skirt, spangled with silver over white satin, trimmed with silver buttons.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise of Prussia had a dress of white crêpe over white silk, trimmed with white gauze ribbon.

Her Majesty the Queen of Hanover wore a dress of white silk, covered with point lace, and having a diamond grille and stomacher; diamond ornaments were also on each shoulder. Her Majesty wore a diadem of diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent's dress was of white silk, brocaded with silver, trimmed with blonde. The articles of the dress were of English manufacture. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of white feathers and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia wore a dress of white moire, with two skirts of point lace, trimmed with white satin ribbon, and having the stomacher adorned with diamonds. The head-dress was a tiara of diamonds and white flowers. The Princess wore a diamond necklace, and the coronal of a foreign order of knighthood.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge's dress was of white silk, with five flounces of point lace; the stomacher of diamonds and large pearls. Her Royal Highness wore a pearl necklace, and the head-dress was composed of a tiara of pearls and diamonds, with white feathers and point lace lappets.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a white brocaded silk dress, trimmed with point lace and white ribbon; the stomacher of pearls and diamonds; the head-dress formed of a tiara of pearls and diamonds and white feathers.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's dress was of white moire, trimmed with white satin ribbon; the head-dress was formed of white flowers and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore the coronal of a foreign order of knighthood.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress, three skirts of white tulle, embroidered with silver over a glacé silk petticoat, the body trimmed with silver blonde; and the stomacher diamonds and turquoise; the head-dress composed of wheat-ears and diamonds, white feathers and lappets.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz's dress was of point lace over white silk, the front and sides with white satin ribbon and white feathers, forming two lines from the grille to the flounce; the stomacher was ornamented with pearls and diamonds; the head-dress was formed of diamonds, white feathers, and point lace lappets.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg wore a white silk dress over white tulle lace. The Princess wore round her head a garland of flowers.

His Majesty the King of Hanover was habited in a Hussar uniform, and wore the collar of an Order of Knighthood.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore a Field-Marshal's uniform, with the collars and other insignia of three Orders of Knighthood.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred wore a Highland dress.

The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar wore the uniform of the Foot Guards, and the former had the collar of the Order of the Garter.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, were habited in foreign uniforms.

The Ministers of State and the Officers of the Royal Household all wore their full dress uniforms, and the members of Orders of Knighthood wore the collars of their respective Orders.

At eight o'clock the Queen was conducted, by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, from the Throne-room to a State banquet in the Picture Gallery, accompanied by the Royal Family, the Foreign Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, and the other ladies and gentlemen who attended the ceremonial, the band playing "God save the Queen."

The Christening cake was placed in the centre of the table opposite to her Majesty's seat. It was raised in three portions or stages, the base being decorated with wreaths of white and red roses. The two upper divisions were faced with crimson satin, on which were displayed in white letters, the initials "P. L." surmounted by a crown, varied with ornaments of pearls and white roses. The cake was crowned with a golden cup filled with flowers; oval ornaments representing the four seasons were placed round the cake.

After the banquet, the Lord Steward gave the following toasts, viz.:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold."
 "The King and Queen of Hanover."
 "The Prince and Princess of Prussia."
 "The Queen and the Prince."

Her Majesty then rose from the banquet and proceeded to the White Drawing-room, accompanied by the Queen of Hanover and the other ladies present, soon after which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, and the other guests, passed into the Grand Saloon, which was fitted up for music.

The Queen and the whole of the Royal and distinguished circle having assembled in the Grand Saloon, the following musical performance took place:—

Overture, "Masaniello"	Auber.
Scherzo, (Sinfonia, No. 8)	Beethoven.
Solo, violin, Signor Bazzini, on Themes from "La Sonnambula"	Bazzini.
Hochzeits-Marsch	Mendelssohn.
Concertino, violoncello and contra-basso, Signori Piatti e Hotterst	Hotterst.
Minuetto, "Iphigenia"	Glück.
Solo, trombone, Herr Nabich	Nabich.
Finale (Sinfonia, No. 6)	Mozart.

In addition to the dinner company, the following, among others, had the honour of receiving invitations for the evening party:—His Highness Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the Countess of Dornburg, the Archbishop of York and the Hon. Mrs. Musgrave, the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, the Duchess of Norfolk, and a very numerous party of nobility and gentry.

A Guard of Honour of the Foot Guards, with the band of their regiment, mounted guard in front of the Palace during the ceremony.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

STEAM-SHIP "CITY OF LONDON."

I have taken some Sketches of the Turkish fleet at anchor in the Bosphorus; also of the combined English and French fleet at anchor in Basika Bay. I will forward them to you, with every explanation, if you should think them worthy of acceptance. A letter addressed to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Southampton, will meet me on my arrival, where I expect to be about the 1st or 2nd of July. A Russian man-of-war steamer, under the merchant flag, arrived at Constantinople on the 10th of June, with the ultimatum, which if not signed within seven days, the declaration of war would then be given, and the Russians would pass the frontier, and take possession of Moldavia and Wallachia. They have an army of 150,000 men. The Russian Consul, with Russian subjects, were preparing to leave Constantinople on the 17th. The Turks have a large force on the frontier—more than 150,000 men; this will soon be increased to nearly 300,000. Conscription is arriving at Constantinople every day from the provinces. Great enthusiasm prevails amongst the Turks: they express great confidence in the result of the coming conflict. An Austrian steamer arrived at Constantinople on the 13th of June, having on board an Ambassador on an important mission to the Sultan personally.

The latest news arrived from Persia states the City of Sheraz to have been nearly destroyed by an earthquake—more than 15,000 people killed. The cholera is making great ravages at Teheran, and other towns in Persia.

I am, &c., JAMES SHOLTO, Surgeon, &c., Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Service.

Malta, June 20, 1853. [We have replied to our Correspondent's obliging letter, and hope to engrave the above Sketches in our Journal of next week.]

SUMMARY OF THE NEW CAB LAW,

AS ENACTED BY THE 16 AND 17 VIC. CAP. 33.

Just passed, June 28th, 1853, and to come into operation on July 10th next.

Section 1 directs that, after the 1st October next, every person desirous of obtaining a license for a metropolitan stage (i.e. an omnibus) or hackney carriage (i.e. a cab), must first have an inspection and certificate of the Commissioners of Police of the fitness of his vehicle.

By Sec. 2, the Commissioners of Police may cause an inspection, as often as they deem necessary, and may suspend licenses if carriages be unfit.

Sec. 3 inflicts a penalty, by fine or imprisonment, for having unfit carriages.

By Sec. 4 the fares are to be as set forth in Schedule A, thus:—

Carriages with Four or Two Wheels, drawn by One Horse.

For any Distance within and not exceeding One Mile .. s. d.

For any Distance exceeding One Mile—after the Rate of Sixpence for every Part of a Mile over and above any Number of Miles completed.

For any Time within and not exceeding One Hour .. 2 0

And for every Hackney Carriage drawn by Two Horses—One-third above the Rates and Fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

Provided, that no driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after eight o'clock in the evening and before six o'clock in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, one sum of 6d. is to be paid for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of twopence for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

When a hackney carriage is taken at a distance fare, and the driver is requested by the hirer to stop for fifteen minutes or more, the driver may demand a further sum of sixpence (above the distance fare) for every fifteen minutes that he shall have been stopped.

No proprietor nor driver shall receive any sum as back fare.

By Sec. 5, the legal fare, as to distance and time, is to be painted inside and outside the carriage. The driver is to produce a book or table of fares when required.

By Sec. 6, disputes as to distance fares are to be settled by the book, signed by the Commissioners of Police. Fares and other useful information are to be put up at standings.

By Sec. 7, the driver is compellable to drive to any place not exceeding six miles from the place where he is hired, or for any time not exceeding one hour from the time of hiring. More than four miles an hour will be charged by distance.

By Sec. 8, the driver must give the hirer a card with the number of his hackney carriage.

By Sec. 9, the proprietor must have painted on his carriage the number of persons he may carry, and the driver must carry as many or less.

By Sec. 10, the driver must, except as mentioned above in Schedule A, carry a reasonable quantity of luggage without further charge.

Sec. 11 provides for the return of property found in carriages.

Sec. 12 and 13 provide for the appointment and payment of persons to keep good order at hackney carriage stands.

Sec. 14 directs lamps to be lighted in metropolitan stage-carriages (i.e., omnibuses) after sunset and before sunrise.

Sec. 15. Printed bills must not be put in or on metropolitan or hackney carriages, to obstruct light or air.

Sec. 16. Advertising vehicles, and placards carried on foot or horseback, to the obstruction or annoyance of inhabitants or passengers, are prohibited.

Sec. 17 enacts penalties, up to 40s., for offences against the Act, on the part of drivers or conductors.

The remaining six sections provide as to the hearing of complaints and their punishment; as to a complaint being lodged, at once, by the hirer, at the nearest police-office or station; and as to the Act including the whole metropolitan police district, and the city of London.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Third Year of the Tried Triennial Produce.—Evdane walked over.

Trial Stakes.—Bold David, 1. King David, 2.

Members' Plate.—Evdane, 1. Sir Robert, 2.

North Derby.—Honeydew, 1. Audubon, 2.

Selling Stakes.—Solyman, 1. Lucy, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Produce Sweepstakes.—Honeywood, 1. Lord Fauconberg, 2.

Free Handicap.—Guicowar, 1. Agnes Wickfield, 2.

Northumberland Plate.—Kingston, 1. Goorkah, 2.

Tro Stakes.—Neville, 1. Canute, 2.

Queen's Plate.—Lerrywheat, 1. Audubon, 2.

THURSDAY.

Gateshead Lottery Stakes.—Honeywood, 1. Lord Fauconberg, 2.

Grand Stand Stakes.—Huncunna, 1. Brown Brandy, 2.

Gold Cup Stakes.—Vindex, 1. Kingston, 2.

Corporation Plate.—Lerrywheat, 1. Sir Robert, 2.

LUDLOW RACES.—THURSDAY.

Ludlow Stakes.—Countess of Theba, 1. Trife, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

GOODWOOD STAKES.		
9 to 1 agst Little Harry	10 to 1 agst Sixtus	20 to 1 agst Placid
10 to 1 agst Hobby-horse (t)	12 to 1 agst Gosimp	
DERBY, 1854.		
25 to 1 agst Elight	33 to 1 agst Andover.	
A very thin attendance, and little doing.		

CRICKET.—One of the great matches of the season—Kent v. England—was played out on Monday and Tuesday last, at Lord's Ground. England went in first, and obtained 113 runs; Kent followed, and scored 82. England's second innings was 76; Kent's, 88: the latter losing by 19 runs.

THE UNITED FLEETS.—At the present moment, the following correct list of the combined fleets at Besika Bay will be read with interest:—

BRITISH.	
Ships of the Line.—Britannia, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Dundas, 120 guns; Trafalgar, 120; Albion, 50; Rodney, 90; Vanguard, 84; Belliphar, 78.	
Frigate.—Arethuse, 20 guns.	
Steam-Frigates.—Barfleur ion, 28 guns; Sampson, 16; Firebrand, 6; Tiger, 16.	
Steam-Corvettes.—Niger, 16 guns; Furious, 16; Fury, 6; Indefatigable, 6; Wasp, 14; Modeste, 18.	
Steam-Packet.—Caradoc, 2 guns. Total: 18 vessels, 776 guns.	
FRENCH.	
Ships of the Line.—Ville de Paris, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral de la Suse, 112 guns; Valmy, 120; Jupiter, 80.	
Steam-ships of the Line.—Montebello, 120 guns; Henry IV., 100; Napoleon, 90; Bayard, 90; Charlemagne, 80.	
Steam-Frigates.—Mogador, 16 guns; Sans, 16; Magellan, 14.	
Steam-Corvettes.—Caton, 6 guns.	
Despatch Steamer.—Chapdelain, 2 guns. Total: 13 vessels, 844 guns.	

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DINNER OF THE GRENADEER GUARDS.—The annual dinner of the officers who have served and who are serving in the 1st or Grenadier Guards, took place on Saturday evening, at the London Tavern. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, honoured the corps with his presence on the occasion.

WHITE TROUSERS.—A circular letter from the Adjutant-General, dated Horse Guards, 27th June, 1853, says:—"The use of white linen trousers by general and staff officers is henceforth to be discontinued within the United Kingdom, as well as in the North American colonies, and the blue and Oxford mixture trousers, prescribed by the regulations, are to be worn throughout the year, with the dress and undress uniform respectively."

CORK, June 28.—A fleet of seven fine East India traders are moored in line opposite Queenstown, awaiting the embarkation of the remaining divisions of the 52nd Light Infantry and the 81st Regiment. The Akbar has already left Queenstown with a division of the 52nd, and the troops here will embark on the 29th and 30th inst., and leave as soon after as possible. These two regiments will each go out 1000 rank and file.

MILITARY QUARREL.—Major-General Wetherall, Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Forces, made an official visit to Dover Castle on Tuesday last, to investigate the circumstances originating a very unpleasant dispute which took place in the mess-room one evening during the previous week, between two captains of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. The inquiry lasted several hours, and the result placed both gallant captains under arrest. Thus the matter remains for the present.—*South-Eastern Gazette.*

THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD.—The Duke of Wellington, 131, screw, Captain Martin, has now all her weights on board, with her extra quantity of provisions, which has brought her lower deck port-sills exactly to the distance from the water's edge as was designed by her constructor, Mr. Abethell—namely, 5 feet 10 inches. This may appear to be rather low for bad weather and in fighting her lower deck guns, but it must be taken into consideration that she is now at the deepest, and that 1100 men will lighten the ship at the rate of nearly 50 tons a week. Should the Russian-Turco affair happily blow over, we shall have a demonstration at Spithead, in the shape of a "naval review," with the powerful steam squadron now there.

QUEENSTOWN.—Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*, 16 guns, 400-horse power, Captain C. H. M. Buckle, received "sealed orders" on Sunday night to leave Queenstown with all despatch; and on Monday, at two o'clock, she took her departure.

THE LATE ACCIDENT.—An inquiry has been held touching the accident on board the *London* whilst in tow of the *Imperieuse*. The inquiry has been strictly private; it took place at Spithead, on Saturday Rear-Admiral Corry presided.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

(Continued from page 548.)

BEFORE we resume our continuous narrative of the week's manoeuvres at Chobham, we should state that the large engraving upon pages 558 and 559 represents the troops passing in review before her Majesty, as fully detailed in our Journal of last week.

TUESDAY.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather, and the mutability of the arrangements, thousands congregated, in the confident hope of witnessing a grand field day, on the anniversary of her most gracious Majesty's coronation. All the heights, front and rear, were occupied by every class of spectators, from the coroneted coach to the humble pedestrian. However, on the Common all was gloom and disappointment; for Lord Seaton had changed the scene of operations to Virginia Water. The outposts having been formed, consisting of a subaltern, two non-commissioned officers and twelve men of the cavalry, and of the infantry a company, with the proper number of officers; Lord Seaton, after he had placed these outposts, accompanied by Major and Captain Colborne, as aides-de-camp, with several other field-officers, proceeded to Virginia Water, where the Engineers went through a most interesting series of pontoon and other exercises. His Lordship's first order was to form the bridge, which was effected within the space of twenty minutes, the length of the bridge being 350 feet, and its breadth twelve feet. Some of the pontoons are formed of copper, others of tin, on a framework of wood. They are hollow cylinders, two feet eight inches in diameter, and twenty-two feet in length; the weight of each being about six hundred-weight. There are thirty pontoons required to form the bridge; and each pair being lashed together, and covered with a wooden stage or platform, forms a raft, which may be propelled in any direction by the men seated upon it. Each raft accommodates six men and one non-commissioned officer, and some a superior officer in addition. As soon as the order was given to form the bridge, the first step was to let go the stream anchor, which is carried by about half the number of rafts; and a rope passing from the anchor is made fast to the handles of the pontoons, which are all drawn up in exact line. Resting upon each pontoon is what is termed a saddle—a framework of wood, hollowed on the under side, and fitting on the circular top of the cylinders. The fifteen rafts, or thirty pontoons, being thus brought in a line with each other, timber "braces" of about 12 feet in length are thrown over, to cement the rafts and keep them rigid; the planks upon the rafts are placed upon these "braces," and the bridge is completed. Lord Seaton and his aides-de-camp, Colonel Challoner, and several ladies on horseback, passed over the bridge on its completion. On their reaching the opposite side of the lake, a signal was given; and in a short time (less than a quarter of an hour) the whole bridge disappeared, and the rafts were seen floating about in military divisions of right, left, and centre, over the glassy lake. After rowing about for some time, the rafts were made fast at the side of the lake, and a body of the sappers in charge of a powerful voltaic galvanic battery, of eight large cells, and a coil of wire one mile in length, proceeded to blow up, by a galvanic charge, a small raft of wood at two hundred yards distance. The result was most successful, and a large body of water was thrown up to a great height by the effect of the discharge. The portion of this well-known and beautiful sheet of water on which this most interesting exercise of the military art took place is the small arm on the eastern side, running northward in the direction of Windsor, and a short distance from the Egham road.

WEDNESDAY.

The appearance of the heath on Wednesday morning showed plainly that the confidence of the public had been shaken with regard to the Camp attractions; and that no faith whatever was placed in the rumour that her Majesty was to be present on this occasion. The "gathering point" on this day was, according to all accredited accounts, Virginia Water, where the pontoon exercise was to be performed on a scale of grandeur never before witnessed in this country; and, as some other wise authorities gave it out, the scene of river-crossing was to be changed to the silver Thames, near Chertsey, where it was stated that the Sappers and Miners had prepared an event, compared with which the passing of the Bridge of Lodi was mere child's play. The troops, of course, were quite as much in the dark as the general public; and they, too, laboured under the impression that the day was to be signalised by some extraordinary movement. As early as eight o'clock all were ready, at the sound of the bugle or beat of the drum, to turn out in marching order. As the morning wore on, the prospect of her Majesty's arrival at the Camp was considerably enhanced by the employment of a corps of Sappers and Miners in constructing a new Royal road from the Magnet to the highway from Staines, crossing the Common, by which his Royal Highness Prince Albert took his departure on Saturday, and by which it was supposed her Majesty would enter the Camp in preference to the road through Colonel Challoner's grounds. Another section of this distinguished corps was employed in fastening the standard-bearer on the hill, which, as well as the Royal Pavilion, seemed to have suffered considerably from the high winds on the previous evening. A number of the Grenadier Guards, with their officers, had a game of cricket in front of their encampment, which attracted a considerable crowd of spectators, as the "bowling" and "batting" were really of a superior character, and not unworthy of one of those distinguished matches which takes place occasionally between "Kent" and "All England."

At ten o'clock the 42nd Highlanders, commanded by Colonel Cameron, turned out in light marching order, followed immediately by the 95th, 50th, 53rd, and 98th Regiments; and the arrival of an aide-de-camp at full gallop along the lines, stopping to communicate with each commander, showed that the business of the day had commenced. The troops were immediately put in motion; and the direction being towards the Staines road, little doubt was entertained that the ultimate destination was Virginia Water. This supposition was, however, in a few moments, dissipated; as, on reaching the cross roads at Long-croft, the Cavalry and Artillery turned off to the right,

towards Stanner's-hill, the ground occupied by the troops on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, merely varying the point at which the action commenced. On that occasion the engagement began at the west end of the hollow, whereas the point of attack selected for the sham battle on Wednesday was on the east, and to the south of Flutter's-hill. The position of the enemy having been reconnoitred from the high ground by Lord Seaton and his staff, the division was ordered to advance in echelon of battalions from the left, covered by the Rifles, who threw out their skirmishers to the front, and opened fire. The Guards having deployed into line on the left, the brigades of General Fane and Sir De Lacy Evans took up their positions on the right: while the Rifles were withdrawn, and, with the cavalry and artillery, were drawn up in the rear. The whole infantry force was now extended in one line, almost a mile in length, and stretching nearly across the entire valley. The enemy being supposed to be drawn up in battle array in great force opposite, a hot fire was at once opened upon them from the left of the line; the cavalry, at the same time, moving forward in a column of squadrons, and throwing out skirmishers to the front. The deadly fire of the enemy, however, compelled them to retreat; and, having, in the most orderly manner, retired through the intervals of the lines, formed into double columns of companies in the rear of the two centre battalions; the whole line of infantry pouring in such a rapid and continuous fire as to drive the enemy back. The cavalry having again re-formed, moved once more to the attack, under cover of the batteries, which now thundered from the heights in the rear. All, however, seemed unavailing; the enemy compelling the whole division to retire, which was done under cover of two companies of skirmishers from each battalion. When again they came to the "right about," to face the enemy, the cavalry and skirmishers were withdrawn, and the foot brigades, advancing, deployed into line on the right company of each battalion—a very difficult movement for a double column of companies. While these admirably-executed manoeuvres were taking place, the Guards occupied a position on the left, somewhat in advance of the line; the front of which was flanked by their fire. A new movement on the part of the enemy caused the whole line to charge, the left being now thrown forward to support the right from a threatened attack of the supposed enemy. The Rifles advanced once more to the front, to skirmish; and, under cover of their fire, the division retired in open column of companies from the left of battalions in rear of the right. The two leading battalions of each brigade deployed into line—the 3rd Regiment remaining in column in reserve—and retreated in double lines in beautiful order, each line firing alternately, supported by their reserves. The lines were next broken up into what is termed quarter-distance columns, and the whole division formed battalion squares in echelon to receive cavalry, when the Duke of Cambridge and his whole brigade of cavalry swept down upon them with almost overwhelming force. They were, however, received at the point of the bayonet by the unyielding 42nd and the Coldstreams, who charged them home, and forced them to retire; and thus put an end to the contest.

To the ordinary spectator, who merely views these demonstrations as a gaudy spectacle, the sham fight of Wednesday would, perhaps, have been preferred to any which preceded it; the splendid manoeuvring having been executed within a narrow compass, and capable of being taken in at one view by the vast assemblage of spectators which on Wednesday congregated on the height of Chobham.

The Illustration upon the front page represents one of the great manoeuvres of this day; when the cavalry evolutions were remarkably fine.

THURSDAY.—HER MAJESTY'S SECOND VISIT.

This was expected to be a very quiet day, but to the agreeable astonishment of every one the Encampment was honoured by a second visit of her Majesty.

At ten o'clock in the morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived on the ground, accompanied by his usual suite, in close carriages, from Staines. The troops had turned out about half an hour previously, and on the signal being given they marched off towards Bagshot. The Guards defiled by the rear of their encampment, and the Light Brigades took a circuitous route through Chobham. The Royal standard was, of course, erected on Magnet-hill, at the moment of Prince Albert's arrival, and continued to float there during the day. When the troops arrived on Bagshot-heath, the Guards formed line, supported by the two Light Brigades. The Rifles then commenced throwing out skirmishers, who, having been recalled, the Guards commenced fire firing from the right, protected by the artillery on the left flank, and soon after retired. The Second Brigade then opened fire, and retired through the lines, followed by the Guards, protected by charges of cavalry. The Guards having passed through, the cavalry formed in rear of the line. The first Light Brigade then commenced fire firing, which continued for some time. The whole army then fell backwards, and a drenching shower of rain coming on at the time, the operations were stopped, and the troops ordered to march back to Camp. During the manoeuvres his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was not in uniform, remained in the rear with the first Light Brigade and the 93rd Highlanders, and during the storm he wrapped himself in his military cloak and lay down on the heath. An agreeable surprise awaited the troops on their return home—the presence of her Majesty, who, with the Princess of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Prince of Hohenlohe, took a position on the hill occupied by the camp of the artillery. Her Majesty arrived on the ground about one o'clock, in an open barouche, from Staines, and was met at the entrance on the Common by the gallant Marquis of Worcester, who pointed out to her Majesty the best site for obtaining a view of the returning army, and rode alongside of the Royal carriage, conversing with the Queen and her illustrious companions until they reached the hill. Very soon afterwards the troops marched past, and were regarded by her Majesty with peculiar interest and evident satisfaction. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, and other distinguished personages on horseback, led the van, and, after paying the accustomed salutations, rode on to the Royal Pavilion, where they dismounted. The Queen and her Royal guests in the pony carriages followed immediately afterwards, and drove down close along the line occupied by the Royal Brigade, preceded by Lord Seaton, the Duke of Cambridge, and the staff. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice were accompanied by the young Princess of Prussia, who was attired in the same garb, with a broad-leaved summer hat, and evinced great vivacity, in which her youthful companions seemed to join. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and returned the cordial salutations of the spectators with the utmost affability. Immediately on her Majesty's arrival luncheon was served. The only guests besides the Royal party were Lord Seaton, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The aides-de-camp picked their horses in front of the Royal Pavilion, and enjoyed the Court gossip. Sir Richard Mayne was in attendance, and six of the A division of police mounted guard on the Royal Pavilion, alongside of the usual sentries, their blue and silver uniform affording a fine contrast to the white and scarlet of the Coldstreams. At a quarter past three o'clock her Majesty appeared at the entrance of the Pavilion, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, evidently with the intention of walking over the bill, and passing, perhaps, through the Guards' encampment. The Princess of Prussia leant on the arm of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; and the young Princess of Prussia, with the Princess Royal of England and the Princess Alice, ran gaily alongside of the Princess Hohenlohe, catching her by the hands, and evidently enjoying with infinite satisfaction the novelty of the scene. At that moment, however, a pelting storm of rain came on, and the Royal party was obliged to seek sudden shelter, and return by the nearest entrance to the Pavilion. Her Majesty laughed heartily, and seemed to enjoy the contretemps with the most philosophical resignation. The Royal party was confined to the Pavilion for more than half an hour by the rain, and then departed in four carriages, taking the road through Col. Challoner's demene to Staines.

A great number of persons had assembled at Virginia Water, hoping that this was to be the scene of "mimic war," but they were grievously disappointed. It is most likely, however, that to-day (Saturday), this classic ground will become the theatre of great martial achievements, the like of which, as regards pontoon exercises at least, has never been witnessed in England.

Mr. Youghusband, the enterprising caterer for the Great Exhibition of 1851, has been favoured by Lord Seaton with a site for a refreshment saloon within the lines of the Encampment.

Among the several attractions contiguous to the Encampment, the celebrated American nursery of Mr. John Waterer, at Bagshot, is well worthy the notice of pleasure-seekers. Here may be seen, at the present season, from twenty to thirty acres of rhododendrons, azaleas, and kalmias, besides other flowering plants and ornamental trees in great profusion and beauty. The grounds are very tastefully laid out, and free access is, at all times, permitted.



THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—TROOPS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE HER MAJESTY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Spohr's "Historical Symphony," a musical parody on the schools of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven—Beethoven's Symphony in B flat, No. 4—Weber's "Oberon" overture, and Lindpaintner's "Genuerina" overture—Molique's fine Violin Concerto in D minor, splendidly played by Blagrove—Ferdinand Hiller's clever Pianoforte Concerto in F sharp minor, admirably executed by the composer—were the instrumental attractions of the eighth and concluding concert, last Monday, at the Hanover Rooms. The vocal selection comprised Viardot's magnificent rendering of the "Der Freyschütz" scene, Madame Castellani's musician-like reading of Mozart's "Non temen" (with Sainton's violin obligato), and duos from Spohr's "Jessonda" and Mozart's "Così fan tutti" delightfully sung by Viardot and Castellani. An extra concert will take place by command of the Queen next Monday.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The programme of the fifth concert at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday night, included Beethoven's Choral Symphony (No. 9), conducted by Spohr, who was heartily greeted on his return to this country, to direct the mounting of his "Jessonda" at the Royal Italian Opera. Spohr's concert-overture (Op. 126), and "Jessonda" overture (encored); Beethoven's "Men of Prometheus;" Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto, in D minor, executed with remarkable effect by Master J. Barnett, a nephew of the composer of that name; and a flute solo, wonderfully played by M. Reichart, of Brussels. The vocalists were Mdlle. Agnes Bury, Miss Bassano, Herr Theodore Formès, and Mr. Weiss. The new tenor from Berlin has a voice essentially Teutonic in tone, but has a good style; he delivered an "Ave verum," by Silas—a composition beautifully scored—artistically. Mdlle. Agnes Bury was encored in the "Queen of Night" scene from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico." The execution of the Ninth Symphony was by no means so good as under the batons of Costa and Berlioz; Spohr took the times through all the movements much too slow, and the effect was consequently monotonous and wearisome, even the lovely adagio, suffering severely from the lethargic languor pervading the orchestra. The last concert will be next Friday (July 8th); when Spohr's symphony for two orchestras, "Earthliness" and "Godliness," will be played, and Mdlle. Clauss and Miss A. Goddard will perform a pianoforte duo by Mendelssohn and Moscheles.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The Director's Matinée on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, was a brilliant performance, brilliantly attended. The scheme contained Mozart's Quartet in G, No. 1; Onslow's Duo à 4 mains, excellently played, by Mdlle. Staudach and Herr Blumenthal; Beethoven's Septet in E flat, Op. 20, besides other pieces: the artists interpreting these works being Vieuxtemps, Goffrie, Blagrove, Piatti, Wulle, Baumann, C. Harper, Bolesini, Jules Lefort, the vocalist; and Master Arthur Napoleon, the Portuguese pianist, a perfect prodigy.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Howard Glover, the composer, gave a monster concert at Exeter-hall, last Monday night. The hall was quite full; and the programme, which contained some excellent gleanings, gave the highest satisfaction.

Mr. John Parry gave his musical entertainment, for the last time this season, at the Music-hall, Store-street, last Monday.

Mr. Maurice Levy had a soirée musicale last Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, aided by Messrs. Holmes, Vogel, Paque, Billet, Wulle, Herr Fischek, Signor Gardoni, Madame Tacchini-Tasca, and Miss Stabbach. Madame Sievers performed on the piano and harmonium, on which instrument she exhibits much taste and skill.

Signor Marchesi and Madame Marchesi Graumann gathered a fashionable auditory at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms on Wednesday, at their matinee. In addition to their own excellent vocalisation, Mdlle. Agnes Bury, Mdlle. Staudach, the very able pianiste; Vieuxtemps, and Signor Muratori, were engaged.

M. Jacques Blumenthal, the composer and pianist, with the powerful co-operation of Viardot and Gardoni, held a fashionable concert at Stornoway-house, which had been kindly placed at his disposal by Lady Matheson.

The last concert of the Royal Academy of Music will take place this morning (Saturday).

Next week will be the last concerts of the Old and New Philharmonic Societies; the final meeting of the Harp Union; Puzzi's benefit at Drury-lane; Mdlle. Oury's matinee, &c.

A once celebrated vocalist in this country—Madame Ronzi de Begnis—died recently in Italy. Her daughter is married to Fraschini, the tenor.

Arthur Napoleon, the boy prodigy, had a morning concert on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, with the assistance of Madame Clara Novello, Gardoni, Jules Lefort, Herr Graf, Herr H. Romberg, M. Erlon.

The final grand performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter-hall, on the 24th, under Costa's direction, must not be dismissed without a special reference to the splendid singing of Viardot, in the Queen's denunciation of the Prophet, "Have ye not heard." This unrivalled specimen of musical declamation quite thrilled the immense auditory. This incomparable vocalist has never been in finer voice than this season.

CONCERT AT EXETER-HALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF BERLIOZ.—A number of professors and amateurs have resolved to give a concert at Exeter-hall, for the benefit of Berlioz, the composer. It is gratifying to find that even the strongest opponents of his musical system, have honourably come forward to testify their admiration of his genius and of his uncompromising endeavours to elevate musical art.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Hector Berlioz has failed to make an impression on an English audience, by his three-act opera, "Benvenuto Cellini." He was equally unsuccessful with the same work at the Grand Opera in Paris, some fifteen years since; and it met with but little success in Weimar, in the spring of 1852; but revived, under the composer's supervision, and under the direction of Liszt, on the 17th of November last, "Benvenuto Cellini" was received with the greatest enthusiasm. No stronger sensation was ever created in any art-capital in Germany than was made by the performance of the opera in Goethe's artistic town. Let it be recorded that, on this occasion, Weimar was filled with connoisseurs from almost every country; it was a kind of musical congress in fact; and Berlioz and his lyric production enjoyed a perfect triumph. Saturday was the reverse of the medal; not only was the opera received with no applause, it was assailed with signs of disapprobation rarely heard within the polite precincts of an Italian Opera-house. The bitter opponent of Berlioz, as an operatic writer, will admit his undeniable claim to be treated with distinction. Into the opera itself it is useless to enter at this moment at any length. With such a daring innovator, there could be no medium between a great triumph or a complete failure. The latter has been the case; but our opinions remain unchanged as to Berlioz's pretensions. We have already witnessed in this country a complete revolution in the public judgment as regards his instrumental works—we do not despair of seeing the day when he will take his revenge for Saturday night's reverse. He who attempts a complete transformation in art ideas and art forms, must not be dismayed by a check. The composer of the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, the "Harold" symphony, the music to Goethe's "Faust," the "Requiem," the overtures to the "Francis-Juges," the "Waverley," the "Tempest" of Shakespeare, the "Carnival Roman," and "Benvenuto Cellini," he who has grappled with the colossal conceptions of Scott, Byron, and Goethe, and has sung the melodies of Moore, has nothing to fear for his future fame.

In the "Benvenuto," whilst we recognise the manifold beauties of the composer's ideas, we are not insensible to the faults and exaggerations into which the composer has fallen. He has been justly compared with Martin and Turner, so varying are the shapes and shades of his musical painting. We can but rapidly point to the lovely duet between Cellini (Tamberlik) and Teresa (Mdlle. Jullienne), in the first scene; to the admirably dramatic and ingenious trio with Fieramosca (Tagliafico), the rival of Cellini; to the thoroughly original drinking-chorus in the second act; to the amazingly graphic concerted finale of the Carnival, in which Cellini kills Pompeio (Me) in the affray; to the characteristic chorus of founders in Cellini's studio, in the last act, with the singularly appropriate accompaniment of the sculptor's chisel; to the vivacious and sentimental duty of Ascanio (Mdlle. Didiée)—redemanded, despite of clique; to the magnificent music of the Cardinal (Herr Formès); and to the impassioned aria of Tamberlik, prior to the casting of the statue of Perseus, on which his hopes of the Pope's pardon rest. Berlioz's two overtures to this opera—especially the one to the Carnival—would alone stamp him as one of the greatest orchestral writers of the age. His great defect has been in essaying the almost impossible of execution in the parts allotted to the singers, and in the abuse of the instruments of percussion. Then, again, the libretto of M. De Wailly and A. Barbier is very badly constructed. No doubt the fancy and imagination of the composer were struck with the notion of setting to music a situation in which the renowned engraver is casting a statue to save his life; but, however such an incident may tell in description, it fails to excite powerful sympathy when depicted by sound. Something more human is required to move an auditory than the congealing of metal for a bronze Perseus. Whether the "Benvenuto Cellini" will be shelved for eternity, on account of a bad libretto, we take leave to doubt. The score abounds in

too many striking beauties of conception, contrast, and combination to admit of its being extinguished so easily as superficial sceptics or systematic detractors have ventured to assert. Let it be understood, that the compositions of Berlioz cannot be compared with any other standard. His style is entirely his own—erratic, eccentric, daring, innovating—fagging to follow for those who hear his works for the first time—setting all conventionalities at defiance—baffling all attempts at instantaneous analysis—most puzzling to the most erudite professor, most tantalizing to the veriest tyro; and yet are his writings brimful of genius, replete with the most poetic imagery, and raising at times the descriptive subjects, in which he most revels, to the highest order of musical painting.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre has been of late rendered unapproachable by the repair of the sewerage in the neighbourhood, but was re-opened last Monday. A new play, entitled "Love and Avarice," was produced on Tuesday, founded on the French drama of "La Fille de l'Avare," the story of which is due to Balzac's novel, "Eugénie Grandet." Mr. H. Farren enacted the miser with considerable effect; and Miss Anderton evinced much skill as his daughter. The little piece was successful.

On Wednesday the theatre was engaged by the popular young actor of Sadler's Wells, Mr. Frederick Robinson, who performed *Alfred Evelyn*, in the comedy of "Money." The part, on the whole, is admirably suited for Mr. Robinson's pretensions. Poite in his bearing, elegant in his person, and expressive in his gesture—though he wants weight for serious and severe parts—for those in which the gentlemanly element prevails, he has all the conditions; and, in fact, is in such without a rival. He well merited the applause he received.

ST. JAMES'S.

Mdlle. Rachel has closed her engagement. On Tuesday morning, scenes from "Cinna," "Andromaque," "Les Précieuses Ridicules," and "La Mariage Forcé," with the entire play of M. Ponsard's "Horace at Lydie," were rehearsed in private dresses. On Wednesday evening, the great tragedienne performed *Camille* for the last time. Her visit to this country on the present occasion has not produced great results, but it has justified the ability of this unrivalled actress to depict some of the more tender emotions and less dignified situations of the domestic drama, as well as those fiercer passions and sublime condition proper to the tragedy of Racine and Corneille.

MR. JAMES HANNAY'S LECTURES ON SATIRICAL LITERATURE.

—Mr. Hannay, the clever author of "Singleton Fontenoy," delivered, on Tuesday, his third lecture on the satirical writers, at the Literary Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square. The subject was—early European satire: Boileau, Butler, and Dryden. In sketching the merits of these writers, the lecturer was exceedingly happy; and some of his illustrations were both picturesque and witty. The style was light and elegant, and the delivery rapid. Altogether, these lectures are entertaining and instructive, and deserve support.

TABLE-TURNING.

The following communication has been addressed to the Editor of the Times, by Professor Faraday, dated Royal Institution, June 28:—

Sir,—I have recently been engaged in the investigation of table-turning. I should be sorry that you should suppose I thought this necessary on my own account, for my conclusion respecting its nature was soon arrived at, and is not changed; but I have been so often misquoted, and applications to me for an opinion are so numerous, that I hoped, if I enabled myself by experiment to give a strong one, you would consent to convey it to all persons interested in the matter. The effect produced by table-turners has been referred to electricity, to magnetism, to attraction, to some unknown or hitherto unrecognised physical power able to affect inanimate bodies—to the revolution of the earth, and even to diabolical or supernatural agency. The natural philosopher can investigate all these supposed causes but the last; that must, to him, be too much connected with credulity or superstition to require any attention on his part. The investigation would be too long in description to obtain a place in your columns. I therefore purpose asking admission for that into the *Athenaeum* of next Saturday, and propose here to give the general result. Believing that the first cause assigned—namely a quasi involuntary muscular action (for the effect is with many subject to the wish or will)—was the true cause, the first point was to prevent the mind of the turner having an undue influence over the effects produced in relation to the nature of the substances employed. A bundle of plates, consisting of sandpaper, millboard, glue, glass, plastic clay, tinfoil, cardboard, gutta percha, vulcanized caoutchouc, wood and resinous cement, was therefore made up and tied together, and being placed on a table, under the hand of a turner, did not prevent the transmission of the power; the table turned or moved exactly as if the bundle had been away, to the full satisfaction of all present. The experiment was repeated, with various substances and persons, and at various times, with constant success; and henceforth no objection could be taken to the use of these substances in the construction of apparatus. The next point was to determine the place and source of motion—i.e., whether the table moved the hand, or the hand moved the table; and, for this purpose indicators were constructed. One of these consisted of a light lever, having its fulcrum on the table, its short arm attached to a pin fixed on a cardboard, which could slip on the surface of the table, and its long arm projecting as an index of motion. It is evident that if the experimenter willed the table to move towards the left, and it did so move before the hands, placed at the time on the cardboard, then the index would move to the left also, the fulcrum going with the table. If the hands involuntarily moved towards the left without the table, the index would go towards the right; and, if neither table nor hands moved, the index would itself remain immovable. The result was, that when the parties saw the index, it remained very steady; when it was hidden from them, or they looked away from it, it wavered about, though they believed that they always pressed directly downwards; and, when the table did not move, there was still a resultant of hand-force in the direction in which it was wished the table should move, which, however, was exercised quite unwittingly by the party operating. This resultant it is which, in the course of the waiting time, while the fingers and hands become stiff, numb, and insensible by continued pressure, grows up to an amount sufficient to move the table or the substances pressed upon. But the most valuable effect of this test-apparatus (which was afterwards made more perfect and independent of the table) is the corrective power it possesses over the mind of the table-turner. As soon as the index is placed before the most earnest, and they perceive—as in my presence they have always done—that it tells truly whether they are pressing downwards only or obliquely, then all effects of table-turning cease, even though the parties persevere, earnestly desiring motion, till they become weary and worn out. No prompting or checking of the hands is needed—the power is gone; and this only because the parties are made conscious of what they are really doing mechanically, and so are unable unwittingly to deceive themselves. I know that some may say that it is the cardboard next the fingers which moves first, and that it then drags the table and also the table-turner with it. All I have to reply is, that the cardboard may in practice be reduced to a thin sheet of paper weighing only a few grains, or to a piece of goldbeater's skin, or even the end of the lever, and (in principle) to the very cuticle of the fingers itself. Then the results that follow are too absurd to be admitted: the table becomes an incumbrance, and a person holding out the fingers in the air, either naked or tipped with goldbeater's skin or cardboard, ought to be drawn about the room, &c.; but I refrain from considering imaginary yet consequent results which have nothing philosophical or real in them. I have been happy, thus far, in meeting with the most honourable and candid, though most sanguine persons; and I believe the mental check which I propose will be available in the hands of all who desire truly to investigate the philosophy of the subject; and, being content to resign expectation, wish only to be led by the facts and the truth of nature. As I am unable, even at present, to answer all the letters that come to me regarding this matter, perhaps you will allow me to prevent any increase, by saying that my apparatus may be seen at the shop of the philosophical instrument maker—Newman, 122, Regent-street.

Permit me to say, before concluding, that I have been greatly startled by the revelation which this purely physical subject has made of the condition of the public mind. No doubt there are many persons who have formed a right judgment, or used a cautious reserve, for I know several such, and public communications have shown it to be so; but their number is almost as nothing to the great body who have believed and borne testimony, as I think, in the cause of error. I do not here refer to the distinction of those who agree with me and those who differ. By the great body, I mean such as reject all consideration of the equality of cause and effect, who refer the results to electricity and magnetism—yet know nothing of the laws of these forces; or to attraction—yet show no phenomena of pure attractive power; or to the rotation of the earth, as if the earth revolved round the leg of a table; or to some unrecognised physical force, without inquiring whether the known forces are not sufficient; or who even refer them to diabolical or supernatural agency, rather than suspend their judgment, or acknowledge to themselves that they are not learned enough in these matters to decide on the nature of the action. I think the system of education that could leave the mental condition of the public body in the state in which this subject has found it, must have been greatly deficient in some very important principle. I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

M. FARADAY.

DREADFUL FIRE.—The little town of Grofenthal (principality Schwarzburg) has just been the scene of a dreadful conflagration, by which 230 houses were burned to the ground. This disaster originated in the despair of a tanner, who, finding himself obliged to become bankrupt, set fire to his premises, and then committed suicide. The flames from his house spread with great rapidity to the rest, and committed the damage just mentioned.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
June 24	29.784	79.6	49.7	63.2	+ 2.5	80	S.W.	0.06
" 25	29.710	70.0	57.1	60.4	— 0.5	90	S.W.	0.20
" 26	29.630	66.6	57.6	59.3	— 1.7	82	N.W.	0.31
" 27	29.698	71.0	54.7	60.7	— 0.5	92	W.	0.00
" 28	29.666	69.1	59.4	62.3	+ 1.0	90	S.W.	0.02
" 29	29.662	71.0	56.0	61.6	+ 0.1	71	S.W.	0.00
" 30	29.711	70.4	53.0	59.0	— 2.7	75	S.W.	0.09

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.88 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.70 inches by 3h. p.m. on the 25th; increased to 29.71 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 26th; decreased to 29.68 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 27th; increased to 29.75 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 28th; decreased to 29.68 inches by 5h. p.m. on the same day; increased to 29.80 by 9h. a.m. on the 29th; and decreased to 29.76 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29.680 inches. The weather during the week has been remarkable for the continuance of high wind, commencing from the 27th, on which day the pressure on the square foot varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $\frac{12}{10}$ lb.; on the 28th, from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $\frac{10}{10}$ lb.; and, by the 29th, decreased only to $\frac{6}{10}$ lb. The mean daily temperature was below its average on every day from the 18th to the 27th (except on the 24th), the mean defect for the period being 2.6° daily. The mean temperature of the week was 60.9°, being 0.3° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years. The range of temperature during the week was 29.9°; the highest reading 79.6°, and the lowest 49.7°—both occurring on the 24th. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.7°. On the 24th, between 2h. 35m., p.m., and 2h. 55m., p.m., thunder was heard, but no lightning seen; the temperature, which was 74° at 2h. 35m., p.m., decreased to 67° by 2h. 52m.; by 3h. 15m. p.m. the former temperature of 74° was regained. Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than six-tenths of an inch.

The mean reading of the barometer for the month of June, at the level of the sea, was 29.515 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 58.1°, being 1.1° below the average of thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of the dew point was 51.4°. The mean degree of humidity was 80; complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean daily range of temperature was 18.1°; and rain fell to the depth of 2.6 inches.

Lewisham, July 1, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending June 25, the births of 1545 children were registered to the metropolitan districts: of these 805 were boys, and 740 were girls. The eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the average number was 1442. The number of deaths during the week was 990, which is 66 in excess of the preceding week, and 84 in defect of the corresponding week in the preceding ten years, corrected for increase of population. To zymotic diseases, 240 deaths are due (their average is 216): of these 3 only are referred to small-pox (its average is 20); to measles 15 (its average is 25); to whooping-cough, 56 (its average is 32); to typhus, 52 (its average is 43). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 46 (their average is 47). To tubercular diseases, 190 (their average is 186): of these 130 were due to consumption, which is 7 less than its average. To diseases of the nerves, brain, &c., 113 (their average is 120): of these, 32 are referred to apoplexy (its average is 24); to paralysis, 10 (its average is 17); to convulsions, 34 (its average is 43). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 41 (their average is 32). To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 116 (their average is 96): of these, 41 were caused by pneumonia (which is four less than its average); to bronchitis, 52 (which is 24 in excess of its average). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 69 (their average is 64). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 66 deaths are attributed. In the more important classes of diseases, a small increase upon the result of the last two weeks is to be perceived, with the exception of diseases of the respiratory organs, which show a decrease of 11.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.—A deputation waited, on Monday, on Baron Rothschild, to present a resolution, agreed to at a meeting of the inhabitants of the ward of Billingsgate, held on the 23rd ult. The deputation was courteously received; and, after a short conversation, the Baron gave his written answer, to the purport, that, having put his cause into the hands of the Liberal party, and having been advised by them to hold his seat, he could not comply with the wish expressed in the resolution of the Billingsgate ward meeting.

POST-OFFICE MONEY-ORDERS.—The following notice has been sent to all the provincial postmasters of the United Kingdom, viz.:—The Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, has been pleased to empower and instruct every postmaster who issues and pays money orders to stop the payment of an order when the postmaster has good reason for believing that the applicant for payment is neither the rightful claimant, nor sent by him; but, whenever payment is refused on this ground, the case must be reported immediately to the secretary of the metropolitan office of the kingdom in which the transaction occurred for instructions.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The half-yearly general court of the governors of this institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, to receive the report of the board of management, and to elect two annuitants upon the funds. The report stated that the progress of the institution was encouraging. The income for the half-year, including £777 16s. 2d. balance at Christmas last, amounted to £1180 11s. 8d. The expenditure for the same period was £87 17s. 6d., leaving a balance of £1092 14s. 3d. in favour of the society. The report was unanimously adopted.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.—On Monday, the half-yearly general meeting of the governors of this institution was held at the London Tavern; Mr. Kerby in the chair. The report stated that the number of children to be admitted was 35, making the total number benefited 2674. The institution, which accommodated upwards of 400 destitute orphans from all parts of the world, was last year supported by an income of £10,691 17s. 4d.; and cost in its management, £10,241 16s. 8d.; leaving £450 0s. 8d. to commence the operations of the year. The report was unanimously agreed to. The chairman then opened the poll, when 10 girls and 25 boys were elected from a list of 132 candidates; of whom 39 were females.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—This society, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is president, held its ninth annual meeting at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that the society had now in all 1264 sets of apartments, which were all paying it a remunerative interest upon the capital invested in their construction, while the health of the inmates was far above the average. The income had been £9726 8s. 2d., and the expenditure £9686 10s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £240 18s. 10d. in favour of the society.

PARK FOR FINSBURY.—A public meeting was held at Sadler's Wells Theatre, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking steps to forward the opening of the contemplated park for Finsbury. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., was called to the chair; who said that he considered the meeting in some degree tinged with mortification, as he had expected that, after the agitation on this subject which they had made three years since. His Lordship detailed the circumstances of the several changes of Administration which had since taken place, and to them attributed the delay which he and they so much regretted. Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., said that, in his opinion, in having recourse to deputations, in which he had no faith, they were beginning at the wrong end. He should suggest that their chairman should sign an address to the Queen upon the subject, and thus originate it at the fountain head. With this suggestion he would move the resolution entrusted to him, which was an expression of the meeting's regret at the delay which had taken place, after two successive Governments had inserted notices in the *Gazette* of their intention to form the park. This motion was unanimously agreed to. Other resolutions having been passed, the company separated.

IMPROVEMENTS OF WHITEHALL AND WESTMINSTER.—A somewhat startling scheme has been projected for the formation of a "Whitehall and Westminster Improvement Company," with a capital of £100,000, for the purchase of all the ground and buildings between George-street, Westminster, and Downing-street, and between Bridge-street and Richmond-mews, Whitehall; and raising of all the buildings except the Board of Control, and the erection of buildings, streets, and terraces of the first class thereon; with a tidal wall in a line with the terrace of the Houses of Parliament, and the reclamation of about two acres from the river, to be also built on. The property proposed to be purchased extends from the river on the east to St. James's-park and Duke-street on the west.

EXAMINATION OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS.—There is an important provision in the new Act of Parliament (issued Saturday week) respecting the examination of criminal prisoners. According to the ninth section, the Secretary of State, or any judge of one of the superior courts of common law, may issue a warrant for bringing up a prisoner, not in custody on civil process, to give evidence. Such a witness is to be dealt with in like manner in all respects as a prisoner required by any writ of *habeas corpus* awarded by any of her Majesty's superior courts of law, to be brought before such court to be examined as a witness in any case depending before such court, is now by law required to be dealt with.

HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.—Tuesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, merry peals were rung from the bells of the metropolitan churches, and the Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, the principal Government offices, and the Royal parish churches of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. Margaret's, Westminster; the river and the Docks presented a very gay appearance, the shipping being dressed from their trucks to the water's edge with the flags of all nations; and double Royal salutes were fired from the Park and Tower guns.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, owing to the fine weather, the largest and most brilliant company which we have ever seen collected in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's-Park. The fruit tent was, as usual, the great point of attraction. On the opposite side the fruit was a large collection of roses, of every possible colour which a rose can be induced to assume. Altogether, the exhibition was more brilliant in regard to company than to the flowers. The fruits carried the day in the vegetable world, but the vast multitude assembled, and the brightness and gaiety of the dresses constituted the best part of the spectacle. At one o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert visited the exhibition before the gates were thrown open to the public. They were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. The Royal party was attended by the Hon. Miss Stanley, Lord Charles Fitzroy and Captain de Ros, Count Gortz, Count Puckler, and Count Boos. The bands were those of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The number of visitors was 18,000.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes at King's College took place on Monday, when the chair was filled by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and among the visitors present was the King of Hanover. Dr. Jeff, the Principal, read his report on the state of the College, which represented it to be in a very flourishing and satisfactory condition. The successful students, at the close of the proceedings, were presented to his Majesty the King of Hanover.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—The first stone of this truly national institution will be laid at Epsom on Wednesday next, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, supported by the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Winchester. Great interest is taken in this event by the neighbouring gentry; and the ladies of Epsom are making preparations for triumphal arches and decorations, and intend giving refreshment of cake and tea to the children of the schools of the neighbouring parishes. This promises to be a very interesting scene.

MILLINERS' AND DRESSMAKERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the fifth annual meeting of this society was held at Willis's-rooms; Stephen Lewis, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that during the past year eight members had been admitted, of whom one was a life subscriber. The total receipts for the past year had been (including the balance at the last account of £206 8s. 10d.) £747 13s. The total expenses were £100 15s. 3d. The report was adopted, and the usual formal business transacted.

THE NEW INCOME-TAX ACT.—This act, which received the Royal assent on Tuesday, will take effect from the 5th April last, from which day incomes beginning at £100 a year will be taxed at 5d. in the pound; for the first two years the tax will be on incomes of £150 7d. in the pound; for the next two years, 6d. in the pound; and for the last three years, 5d. in the pound. With respect to lands and tenements, other than a dwelling-house occupied by a tenant, distinct from a farm of lands, the duty will be for the first two years, in England, 3d., and in Scotland and Ireland, 2d.; for the second two years, in England, 3d., and in Scotland and Ireland, 2d.; and for the last three years, in England, 2d., and in Scotland and Ireland, 1d. The act is to remain in force from the 5th April last to the 6th April, 1860, and "no longer," as expressed therein.

IRON SOVEREIGNS.—In addition to the recent discovery of counterfeit iron shillings, it has now been found that a quantity of sovereigns manufactured in a similar way, and five-shilling pieces, and half-crowns, are in circulation, so skillfully executed as to defy all other tests but weighing. It has been ascertained that some of these spurious sovereigns are covered with as much gold as would cost 3s. Amongst others who have been victimised are the metropolitan clergy—the utters, under pretence of paying the fee for putting up the banus, have obtained a considerable amount in change for their imitations.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—A bill has been brought into the House of Commons to extend the provisions of the Public Libraries Act to Ireland. By the Public Libraries Act, 1850, town-councils of municipal boroughs in England, the population of which exceeds 10,000 persons, are enabled to adopt measures for establishing public libraries and museums; and it is proposed by the bill referred to above to extend all the provisions of the act, with some comparatively trivial exceptions relating for the most part to regulations for the voting of burgesses.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.—On the 1st of July a money-order office, for the issue only of orders, was opened at the Post-office, House of Commons. Minor money-order offices will be opened at the under-mentioned places on the respective dates named:—England—Castle Hedingham, Essex, served from Halstead, 12th July; Farndon, Cheshire, served from Chester, 26th July; Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, served from Welshpool, 20th July; Willenhall, Staffordshire, served from Walsall, 15th July. Scotland—Millport, Bute, served from Greenock, 1st July. In consequence of an alteration in the circulation of letters, Woodburn is now served (as respects money-order advice) from Uxbridge, instead of from Beaconsfield. Gerard's Cross and Beaconsfield are also now served (as respects money-order advice) from Uxbridge, having been reduced to the position of sub-offices under that place.

ACCIDENT TO THE SYDENHAM CRYSTAL PALACE.—Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., have sent out the following notice of the accident:—"The severe winds of Monday night and Tuesday morning have caused an accident to the scaffold for the large roof over central transept, a portion of which was fixed in place, and fell down between twelve and one o'clock. We are glad to tell you that no injury has occurred to life or limb, that no damage has been sustained by the framework of the building except of the most trifling kind, and that the damaged staging will be immediately re-instated."

FALLING IN OF A TUNNEL.—For some weeks past workmen have been employed in a Holywell-street, Strand, forming a new sewer, in the course of which it is necessary to make small tunnels. One of these fell in on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, burying one of the workmen in the ruins. Three men were at the time engaged in the tunnel, but two of them fortunately made their escape as soon as they perceived the earth to be giving way. The sufferer was dug out quite dead.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Friday week a respectable-looking young man went into a jeweller's shop in Marchmont-street, and while looking at some rings in a case, suddenly took a handful of snuff from his pocket, and threw it into the jeweller's face, running off with thirty-five of the rings. After a short chase he was captured, and has been since committed for trial. The rings are not recovered.

IRELAND.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Her Excellency the Countess of St. Germans, accompanied by the Dean of the Chapel Royal, visited the Exhibition on Monday, and remained upwards of an hour. The total number of visitors during the day was 7809, amongst whom were a considerable number of the working-classes. Amongst the distinguished persons present on Tuesday were Mr. Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, accompanied by his son, and Mr. Campbell, governor of one of the states.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST MR. DUFFY, M.P.—The case of Wyse v. Duffy, which was an action brought by Mr. Francis Wyse against Mr. Duffy, M.P., the registered proprietor of the *Nation*, for an alleged libel, published in that paper on the 29th of May, 1852, was brought to a close in the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages and sixpence costs.

SALE OF ESTATES.—On Tuesday, the Commissioners sold six estates, which realised the gross sum of £47,635. A property in Galway brought 22½ years' purchase; another 26 years'; two properties in Cork but 16 years' each; and an extensive estate, consisting of 14 farms, produced 17½ years' purchase on the net rental.

DUBLIN, Wednesday.—The accounts from Sligo, received this morning, state that the result of the election is still doubtful, the constituency being so nearly divided between the rival candidates, Mr. Sadleir and Mr. Somers.

A letter from Ennis, dated Tuesday evening, states that the utmost quiet prevailed in the town, and that an active canvass was carried on in the country districts in favour of the Liberal candidates.

THE LATE DANISH MINISTER.—The remains of his Excellency the late M. de Bille, Danish Minister at this Court, were removed on Saturday last, from the residence of the Danish Legation, in Lower Berkeley-street, to the Chapel of the Swedish Embassy, in Prince's-square, Ratcliff, preparatory to their transmission for interment in Denmark.

FEVER AT BAHIA.—The *Annie Fisher*, arrived at Plymouth, on Tuesday, from Bahia, with sugar. She was forty-six days out. The fever was raging fearfully when she sailed, and she had lost four of her crew; the *Ranger*, of London, had also lost her second mate; and the *Charles*, of Jersey, several men. Sugar was plentiful, and prices moderate.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. M. H., RUGBIENSIS.—It shall have every attention.
J. C., CALCUTTA.—Your letter, via Southampton, has arrived safely, and shall be replied to by an early mail.
EL ALFYN.—If you will send an address, the information required shall be given.
CRAVEN.—We inadvertently mentioned Mr. Newman as the Honorary Secretary of the re-established Chess-club at Leeds: we should have said Mr. J. C. Compton. The former gentleman holds the office of Treasurer.
RICARDO, F. H.—It shall be examined.
PROBLEM No. 489.—Two correspondents have hit upon a very pretty mate in this position of four instead of five moves. We shall withhold their solution until next week.
E. H., GLASGOW.—We have not space for your letter on Chess Notation. Send it to the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, published monthly by Kent and Co., Paternoster-row.
R. B., L. S., and others.—It is clear that Problem 490 admits of three or four solutions in five moves. Try it in four.
R. H., GLOUCESTER.—1. Your Problems shall be reported on next week. 2. In the position given White ought to draw the game.
J. P.—Why do you not send an address?
BRIDPORT.—Enigma No. 825 cannot be solved as you suggest. The other is right.
BRIDPORT.—The notice referred to another mode of solving your Problem, which Ruggiensis discovered.
C. T. S.—If up to the standard, it shall have an early place.
IRISH AMATEURS.—A steady, well-fought game.
E. H., of Norwich.—Who is the author of the Enigma you mention? We have no ready means of referring to Numbers so far back.
NORTHUMBRIAN.—The Hungarians' backers will, of course, take care that he has due practice and training. It is all very well for persons who do nothing else but play Chess to propose arduous matches on the spur of the moment. Men of business and science, who keep the game subordinate to the duties of life, require some months to bring up their play, when they have, for years, been out of the habit of match-playing.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 489, by Leyton, M. N. O., Rob Roy, L. L. D., Colonna, J. M. of Sherburn, E. H. of Norwich, El Alfyn, Jack of Worcester, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 490, by J. H. of Sheffield, E. P. M., Ricardo, J. P., Ludovinus, Perthensis, J. M. of Sherburn, E. H. of Norwich, Ruggiensis, Derevon, F. L. B. (in four moves by J. H. of Gloucester, and R. D. M.), El Alfyn, J. H. R., R. J., C. G. of Cheltenham, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Jack of Worcester, Eho, Minor, Punch, A. Z. Staltus, Phiz, are correct. All others are wrong.

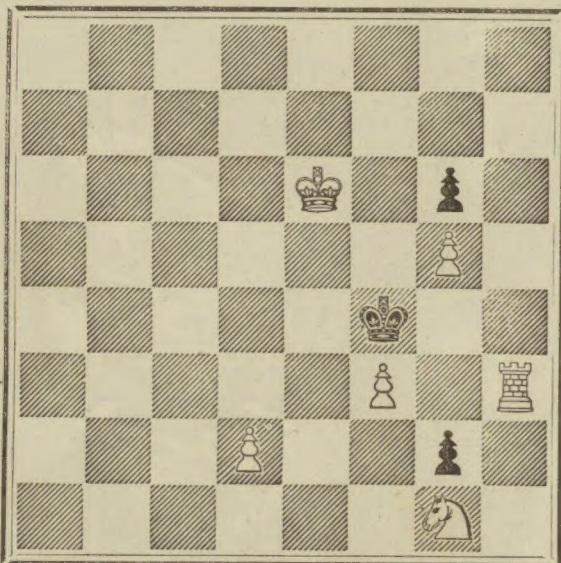
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 489.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q takes P (ch) Q takes Q.
2. Kt to K B 7th (ch) K to R 4th.
3. B to K 2nd Anything.
4. R or B mates

PROBLEM No. 491.

By Mr. SILAS ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

Instructive Gambit between Mr. SZEN and Mr. FALKBEER.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. K to B sq P to K Kt 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th Kt to K 2nd
7. P to K 5th P to K B 3rd
8. Kt to K B 3rd Q to K R 3rd
9. Q to K sq (a) Q Kt to K B 3rd
10. P to K R 4th P to K Kt 5th
11. Kt to K R 2nd P takes K P
12. Kt takes K Kt P to K Kt 3rd
13. Kt takes K P B takes Kt
14. P takes B Q to K B 4th
15. Kt to Q Kt 5th Q takes K P
16. Q to K B 2nd R to K B sq
17. B to Q 2nd K to Q sq (b)
18. Q R to K sq Q to K B 4th
19. B to Q B 3rd P to Q R 3rd
20. Kt to Q 4th Kt takes Kt
21. B takes Kt P to Q 3rd
22. K R to K R 3rd B to Q 2nd
23. K R to K B 3rd B to Q Kt 4th (c)
24. B takes B P takes B
25. P to Q R 2nd K to Q 2nd
26. Q to Q 2nd Kt to Q B 3rd
27. B to K Kt 7th K R to K B 2nd
28. B to K R 3rd Q R to Q R 5th
29. B to K Kt 5th (d) Kt to Q 5th
30. K R tks K B P Kt to Q Kt 6th (e)
31. K R takes Q (f) Kt takes Q (ch)
32. K to his 2nd K R takes R
33. K takes Kt Q R to Q 5th (ch)
34. K to Q B 3rd Q R to Q B 5th (ch)
35. K to Kt 3rd K R to K 4th
36. K to K B sq P to K R 3rd
37. B takes K R P Q R tks K R P
38. B to K B 4th K R to K 7th
39. P to K Kt 3rd Q R to K R 7th
40. R to K B sq Q R to K Kt 7th
41. K to B 3rd P to Q B 4th
42. K to Kt 3rd P to Q 4th

The game was protracted by White for some moves, but Mr. Szen finally won it.

(a) Q Kt to K 4th looks a better move.
(b) Anticipating White's playing his Q B to Q B 3rd, and driving the Queen from her protection of the Q B P.
(c) The *Schachzeitung* remarks, justly, that it would have been better for White to have moved his King to the Kt sq, and have avoided the exchange of Bishops.
(d) In the Magazine above mentioned, the following variation is given as the result of White's playing 29. P to Q Kt 4th, instead of moving his Bishop:
29. P to Q Kt 4th Kt to K 4th
30. K R takes K B P Q to K R 4th
31. B to K Kt 5th Q R takes Q R P
But we believe White might have advanced the Pawn in perfect safety, and with great advantage, if he had played properly afterwards. For suppose—
29. P to Q Kt 4th Kt to K 4th
30. K R takes K B P Q to K R 4th
31. B to K Kt 5th Q R takes Q R P
Instead of this move, White may play his Q to K 2nd, threatening to take the Q Kt Pawn, checking; and, if the Kt be moved, to give mate at K 8th—
30. Q to K R 4th
31. Q R takes Kt
And surely Black can never save that game.

(e) A fine conception. Play the best way he can, it does not appear that White can escape now without some loss either of force or situation.
(f) We should rather have played the Q to K 2nd as the less of two evils. In that case the following is a probable continuation—
30. Q to K 2nd R takes R (ch)
31. K to Kt 2nd Q to K 4th
We do not at the moment see any better move for him.

32. Q takes Q P takes Q
33. B takes R R takes B
34. P takes Kt
And, although Black has an undoubted advantage, White may still make a good fight.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 829.—By J. B. of Bridport.
White: K at Q R sq, Q at Q Kt 5th, Kts at K B 5th and Q B 6th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and Q 4th.
Black: K at K 5th, R at K R 5th, Bs at K B 5th and Q Kt 8th, P at K Kt 6th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 830.—By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.
White: K at Q 5th, Q at K B 6th, R at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 8th, B at K sq, Kt at Q 4th, P at K 2nd and K B 5th.
Black: K at Q B 6th, Rs at K R 6th and Q Kt 7th, Bs at K B sq and Q R 7th, Kts at Q 7th and Q Kt 5th, Ps at K Kt 6th, Q 3rd, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 6th.

White to Play and mate in two moves.

No. 831.—By Sig. ANSIDEI, of Rome.
White: K at K 3rd, R at Q Kt sq, Bs at Q B 2nd and Q B 7th, P at Q R 3rd and 5th.
Black: K at Q R 7th, R at Q R 8th, Kts at K sq and K 8th.

White to play, and win the game.

No. 832.—By BRIDPORT.
White: K at K 4th, R at Q R sq, Bs at K sq and Q R 4th, P at Q B 2nd.
Black: K at Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A return has been issued showing that last year 3,745,345 tons of coals were brought into the port of London, against 3,490,963 tons of the preceding year.

The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg announces the fact that the commerce of that capital was beginning very seriously to feel the effect of the agitation going on upon the subject of Turkey.

At the Kingswood Collieries, near Bristol, about 260 of the men have struck work, owing, as they allege, to a resolution come to by their employers to lower their rate of wages.

Mdile. Therse Ferenczy, of Presburg, the authoress of a great number of popular Hungarian poems, is stated to have died in that city by her own hand.

The amount received at the treasury of the East India House for Bt's upon India from the 8th to the 23rd ult. was £593,586.

Mr. Henry Barkly, who has lately returned, after a most successful career as Governor of British Guiana, it is said will be appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey as Governor of Jamaica.

The deposits received in the Paris savings banks on Sunday and Monday last amount to 455,252f.; the deposits with drawn, to 787,196f.

The following gentlemen will be called to the inner bar during the present term—Messrs. Montague Smith, of the Western; Edward James, and Stephen Temple, of the Northern; and W. R. Grove, of the South Wales circuit.

Accounts received from Austria, Hungary, and Turkey announce that the overflow of the Danube increases every day. Near Ismail the five arms of the river are almost entirely united, and form an immense lake, which inundates the adjoining country.

The *Arabia* has made the passage from New York to Liverpool in nine days and seventeen hours, being the quickest on record. She made her last passage to New York in ten days and one hour.

Mr. James Nagle has been appointed Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, in the room of Mr. Pierce Mahony, deceased.

A letter from Nuremberg of the 21st ult. says:—"We receive by telegraph the intelligence that steam navigation on the Danube has been interrupted between Donaworth and Linx, probably in consequence of the height of the waters."

The public at large will be interested in knowing that a considerable number of iron shillings, neatly covered with silver by the electro-plating process, are in course of circulation. They will not bend, therefore there is the less hope of immediate detection.

The project of having a submarine telegraph across the Solent, for the purpose of extending a telegraphic communication with the Queen's marine residence, in the Isle of Wight, has been abandoned.

The Princess Charlotte, the only daughter of King Leopold, made her first communion on the 25th ult., in the Roman Catholic Church of Lachen, where her lamented mother lies buried.

The King of Prussia has ordered that the portrait of Jacob Grimm shall be placed in the Gallery of Contemporary Celebrities created by him in the Palace of Charlottenburg.

Edward Smirke, Esq., has been appointed Vice-Warden of the Stennaries; and W. J. Alexander, Esq., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the fortifications of Verona are being pushed on with unusual activity.

The Cork Town-council have agreed that an address be presented to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., congratulating him on his arrival from India, and for his distinguished services in the late Indian wars.

Captain Leicester Vernon, the new M.P. for Chatham, and brother to Sir F. Smith, received the name of Vernon, on inheriting the fortune and estates of Mr. Robert Vernon, well known by his present of the Vernon Gallery. Captain L. Vernon had previously taken the name of Samvel, with the estate of Upton Hall, Northampton.

Vice-Admiral Bruat has been appointed to the chief command of the squadron of evolution of sea-going ships, and Rear-Admiral Charner will command under him.

The *Bengal*, during her stay at Alexandria, was visited by many persons of note. There were his Excellency Khair Pacha and his assistant, Arakul Bey, the Governor of Alexandria, and friends, besides gentlemen and officers from ships lying there.

On Saturday morning a very large warehouse in Dowgate, occupied by Nichol and Son as a warehouse for chemicals, &c., fell down with a tremendous crash. The basement was used as a stable, and a horse there was crushed to death.

The Legislative Assembly of the free city of Frankfurt, adopted on the 20th ult., by 74 votes to 9, the bill for extending the political rights of the Jews.

There will be twenty-seven Saturdays in the half-year ending December, 31, 1853.

Madeira has this year been revisited by the grape blight, and the wretched inhabitants have been reduced to a still lower abyss of misery.

The *Valette*, new paddle-wheel steamer, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, will have an average speed of sixteen and a half miles an hour.

An India paper states that a sum of £20,000 has been granted for church-building purposes in the Punjab.

The opening of the South Wales Railway has enabled the local fishermen to send large quantities of fish to London, Birmingham, &c. Formerly there was only a local market, and the catch was restricted in consequence.

We find from several country papers that dogs are being massacred in consequence of the alteration in the assessed taxes, which includes all the canine species in the impost.

Wisconsin has sent to the American Exhibition a hog weighing 1109 lb. It is now twenty months old.

The Earl of Dalkeith (the new M.P. for Edinburghshire) left Edinburgh on Monday morning, to visit Cork, and take leave of his brother, Lord Walter Scott, who is going to India with his Regiment (the 52nd). The Earl will afterwards take his seat in the Commons.

The cholera has broken out at Copenhagen. Several cases occurred on the 24th ult., some of them almost immediately fatal.

On Wednesday next the duty will be taken off soap, and not on Tuesday, as erroneously supposed.

By a late proclamation the Danish penny-post system has been extended to the whole monarchy, so that the penny stamp will now frank a letter to either Schleswig or Holstein.

In one district in Marylebone a body of shoemakers have struck for wages, which the guardians of the parish are resolved to resist, by refusing any assistance to the men or their wives should they apply for relief.

A sailor belonging to the *Diamond* collier, now at Southampton, was cut to pieces on the South-Western Railway on Tuesday morning; he having, in a state of drunkenness, trespassed on the line near the Bevis-street station.

Lieut.-General Teuzek, commandant of the garrison of Warsaw, has been charged with the functions of military Governor-General of that city during the absence of Prince Gortchakoff.

The Saxon Government has established bonding warehouses at Leipzig on the model of those existing at London. The dock-warrant will enable the owners or consignees to obtain advances on the goods.

On Saturday week, the silver arrow presented by the magistrates of Edinburgh to the Royal Company of Archers, was shot for in Hope-park, and gained by Douglas MacLagan, Esq., M.D.

The Duke of Genoa came from Dresden to Berlin on Friday week, and returned, after paying a visit to their Majesties at Bellevue.

The cholera has been very violent at Tehran, and an inundation had caused immense damages to that city. Locusts had devastated the whole of the flourishing plains of the province of Ispahan.

The visitors to the lake districts have not been very numerous hitherto. The backwardness of the season has doubtless had its influence. Several families have already visited Keswick, but the arrivals have not been so numerous as they are anticipated should fine weather continue.

During July the following ships will carry letters:—For Sydney, N.S.W., the *Vimiera*, from Portsmouth, on the 29th; for Moreton Bay, the *Benjamin Elkin*, from the London Docks, 15th; for Melbourne, the *Argyle*, from Plymouth, 6th; for Melbourne, &c., the *Great Britain*, from Liverpool, 23rd.

A very destructive fire occurred at 107, Hatton-garden, on Saturday evening last, by which two lives were lost, and much property destroyed.

A daring act of sacrilege has been committed at Ludwigslust, the summer residence of the Grand Duke of Schwerin. The mausoleum of the ducal family was broken open, the coffins stripped of their gold and silver ornaments, and the chapel robbed of all the sacred vases and other valuables.

The amount of railway calls falling due in July is £1,007,506, of which £311,250 is on account of foreign companies.

A letter from Hamburg of the 22nd ult. states that, on the previous day, 713 German emigrants embarked on board four vessels for America.

The Harrow anniversary festival was celebrated this day (Saturday), at the hatched-house, under the presidency of Lord Palmerston.

"AFFECTION."

PAINTED BY J. JENKINS.

THIS pleasing little work is exhibited at the Water Colour Society's Rooms. It tells its own story—of a happy Italian peasant family, enjoying themselves under the shadow of their own vine-tree. The group of the two children gamboling on the ground is very prettily conceived, and as happily realised. The figure of the mother, too, who seems to hang over her children with delighted affection, is full of womanly grace. At the back we see the father, busily gathering grapes; and this figure, perhaps, is a little too large and prominent, disturbing the repose of the more interesting subject matter of the foreground. The colouring has all the delicacy and brilliancy for which Mr. Jenkins is so well known.

"YOKE OF DRAUGHT OXEN ON THE MOSELLE."

PAINTED BY G. COLE.

THERE are few more genuine landscapes in the present year's Exhibition at the Royal Academy than that named above, and of which we give an Engraving. The Valley of the Moselle—a mild sister to the bolder and more imperious Rhine—presents many most beautiful views, one of which the artist has very happily selected. The peasantry engaged in the operation of cutting timber, and the yoke of oxen constantly employed drawing immense loads of that valuable article of produce to the river-side, are well introduced, and serve to identify and give character to the scene.

DESSERT SERVICE.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,"

AT THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. Kerr, Binnes, and Company (late Chamberlain and Company), of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester; and also of Dublin, Philadelphia, and New York; have produced, expressly for the Great Industrial Exhibition of Ireland, a Dessert Service, principally manufactured from Irish materials, and by Irish talent; the subjects being illustrative of Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The undertaking was an ambitious one, and creditable alike to the enterprising spirit and the patriotic feeling of those who projected, and have carried it out. It was Sir R. Kane who first pointed out the natural resources of Ireland available for the manufacture of porcelain; and, assisted by him and Professor Barker, of the Royal Dublin Society, Mr. W. H. Kerr, (one of the exhibiting firm) "procured the material in Ireland from which the service is principally manufactured, including the felspar and gold. Mr. R. W. Binns, another of the firm, designed the general arrangement, form, and decorations, of the objects; while Mr. W. B. Kirk, associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy, designed and modeled the figures illustrating the play." Finally, so much im-

portance do the exhibitors attach—and justly so, we think—to their work, that they have published, in a very handsome form, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" entire, with lithographic illustrations (by Day and Son); being copies of the several objects in the Dessert Service in question. The writer of the present notice, not having had an opportunity of seeing the Dessert Service itself, can only form his opinion of the artistic merit of the various pieces, in their decorative character, from the copies so placed before him; and, upon the whole, he is happy to report very favourably of them. Of course, the originals suffer many disadvantages in being thus transferred, through two successive processes—photography and lithography—to a different medium; and we accordingly observe, in the printed sketches, some crudities of execution, and occasional inaccuracies in outline and proportion, which we can well imagine may not be in the porcelain productions themselves. With this consideration, we shall now merely notice—and that generally—the designs of the various objects.

It were almost needless to observe upon the hazardous experiments of the artist who would seek to embody the various personages and incidents in the immortal Shakspeare's wildest poetical creation; the more especially when his works are intended to be reproduced by fictile art, and as objects of domestic use. To satisfy at the same time the expectations of the student of Shakspeare, and the requirements of the table-dresser, as well as to tickle the various tastes and fancies of the guests round the festive board, were a task for a genius as great and as versatile as that of Shakspeare himself. Let Mr. Kirk, therefore, not be disappointed if he have not succeeded to the full extent of his aspirations. Besides the figures and scenes from the play, the Dessert Service comprises, first, a figure of Shakspeare, represented sleeping on a bank, supposed to be dreaming of the materials and structure of his comedy; the ass's head, with Puck flying through the tree, as well as the fairy heads proceeding from each branch, indicating how his thoughts are occupied; secondly, the apotheosis of the bard, illustrated by Fame with outstretched wings, holding his image graven on a star, and springing upward to heaven; thirdly and fourthly, figures of Melpomene and Thalia; and, fifthly, a large centre-piece, "illustrating all the fairy characters in the play; comprising the Jealousy, the Revenge, and the Reconciliation." The illustrations from the play consist of two figures each; some serious or sentimental; the others comic or burlesque. The former class of subjects appear to be most satisfactorily executed; being of sufficient variety, classic in costume, and displaying considerable gracefulness in their treatment; but, to attempt to realise the comic extravagancies of Shakspeare's spiriting, was a more dangerous experiment; besides that grotesque subjects are generally unsuitable to the plastic art. However, upon this point we



"AFFECTION." PAINTED BY J. JENKINS.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.



"YOKE OF DRAUGHT OXEN, ON THE MOSELLE." PAINTED BY G. COLE.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

ill let the editor of the Illustrated "Midsummer Night's Dream" speak for the artist; he thus describes the burlesque characters, or rather their treatment by the latter:—

The groups of Athenian mechanics who are represented as rehearsing and acting the "Lamentable Comedy of Pyramus and Thisbe," have many points of expression and individuality, which it is only fair, in justice to the artist, not to pass over without some enlightening comment for those critics of art who look for faults or beauties merely in the finish or formation of a limb, and thereby lose sight altogether of that which should be principally regarded—namely, the character of attitude and expression of countenance, which alone are the existing proofs that an artist can feel what he illustrates.

In the group of *Sweet Bully Bottom* and *Wall*: the self-satisfied earnest, and clownish manner in which *Bottom* is engaged in looking through the fingers of *Wall*, may first serve as an example of what we have just asserted; whilst he who plays the stony part has fixed himself straight, stiff, and immovable as that which he enacts, with his dull eye turned from his window-turret on the *Duke* and friends, to watch the effect produced by their inimitable performance.

Moonshine is represented by a thick, short, stout man, with a very full round face and bullet head, wearing a belt of stars around his moonship; his whole appearance bearing the aspect as if selected from amongst his compeers for a remarkable resemblance to that planet, which resemblance he endeavours to increase by standing in as circular a position as possible, with eyes upturned and face of comic gravity making him appear still more ludicrous and ridiculous: the dog (which by a string he holds), well suited to his master, is engaged earnestly watching a worm that has fallen from the faggots held by the *Moon*, and utterly regardless of the fair *Thisbe*, who is put into a great disorder from the imagined danger, and is taking to her heels in a most inelegant and unladylike manner.

In another group we have *Quince* and *Flute*. *Quince* is an elderly, bony, skinny man, awkwardly standing in a position with his scroll of names, which evidently indicates, from his timid attitude, that reading is not an

the page of history. She is represented by the sculptor as standing on the ramparts of the devoted city; a lighted fusee is in her hand, with which she is about to fire a gun on the besiegers. A Monk has just been killed by her side; snatching up his crucifix, she holds it aloft, inciting the people to defend the walls. Mr. Bell has thrown a great deal of spirit into this figure.

CABINET IN MAHOGANY AND OR MOULU—

THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY.

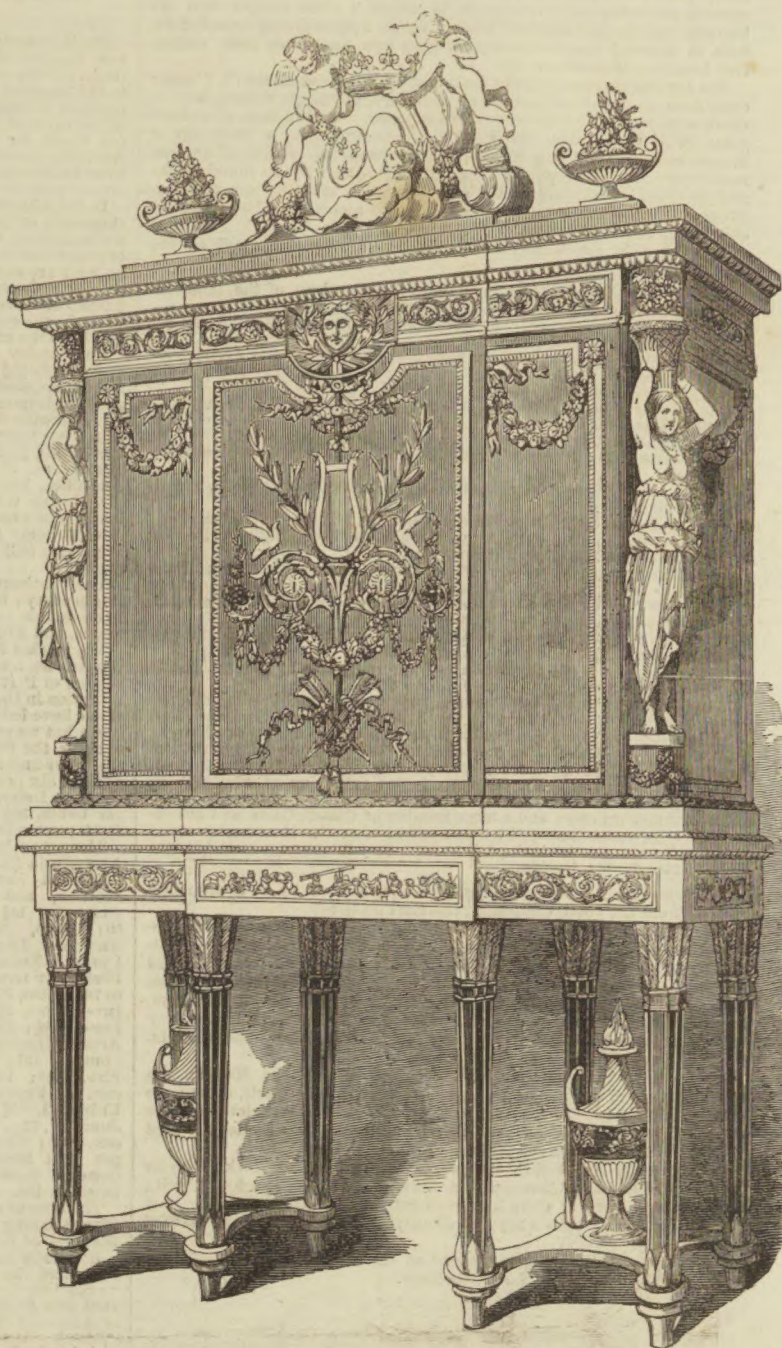
This magnificent piece of ornamental furniture, which is one of the objects graciously contributed by her Majesty to the Exhibition of Cabinet Work at Gore-house, is the work of the celebrated French cabinet-maker Gautier. It was produced some time between the years 1770-96, and is an excellent example of the style of Louis XVI.—the last modification of, or stage of decline from, the Renaissance. The curved lines, which were so much in vogue in the previous reign, and so absurdly out of place when the material is considered—to say nothing of convenience, which, in furniture, is best consulted by avoiding unnecessary projection of surfaces—this foolish style is, in the present object, entirely abandoned; the leading lines being rectilinear, and the surfaces even, the exceptions only consisting of applied ornament. The disposition of the various parts is somewhat architectural, and is generally successful; the only exceptional feature being the supports, which consist of quivers of arrows; and which Mr. Redgrave, in his descriptive catalogue, very justly condemns—being utterly inconsistent with the idea of the strength required for the support of so large a mass of furniture. The applied ornaments, in or moulu, consisting of festoons of flowers, are arranged with the utmost taste and propriety. The execution of the various details is the perfection of metal casting. On the lower part is a fringe, on which are bas-reliefs, admirably wrought, of Cupids learning the arts and sciences. The armorial bearings upon the escutcheons which surmount the top consist of the arms of France and of Sardinia, and indicate this piece of furniture to have been made either for the Comte de Provence (afterwards Louis XVIII.), or the Comte de Artois (afterwards Charles X.), both of these princes having married, and about the same time (1771 and 1775) Princesses of Sardinia.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

On the evening of Wednesday week, a *conversazione* was held at this institution, in Canon-row, Westminster; the Right Hon. Earl De Grey in the chair; when Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the treasurer and secretary *pro tem.*, read a very interesting report, wherein he recorded the origin and progress of the Museum. For many years past there had been a strong and increasing desire that a public collection should be formed, illustrative of our Mediæval Antiquities, and of that wonderful branch of art which they display. The plan was strongly advocated by the late Marquis of Northampton; was ably advocated by Mr. Godwin, in the *Builder*; and so long ago as 1847, Mr. Scott brought forward the subject; but in each case the difficulties appeared insurmountable. In 1851, the purchase of Mr. Cottingham's Museum was strongly urged upon the Government, but without effect. This would have been a valuable nucleus for the Architectural Museum; but the chance was lost, and the Cottingham Collection was dispersed for half its worth. In spite of this discouragement, a small body of architects, headed by Mr. Scott, formed themselves into a committee; and, early in 1852, hired a portion of the premises in Canon-

row, wherein the Museum is now located. With "no funds whatever, the committee commenced the formation of their Museum with gifts from their own private collections, which were soon followed by similar contributions from other friends to the plan; so that, in a few months, the assemblage had outgrown the premises. Additional space was then engaged; and hence has resulted the Museum as exhibited on Wednesday week. Its object, we gather from the report, is to place within reach of the workman and the student faithful representations of the more artistic portions of a building, such as carving, sculpture, and other decorations, which their means and opportunities do not permit them to visit. The purpose, it should be mentioned, is purely a practical one; the committee not wishing to make their Museum merely an attractive exhibition, but a place of study for the workman, which he may frequent in his working dress; sketching, modeling, or studying amongst some of the finest examples of his art.

"Allied to it, and in intimate connection with our Museum," says the Report, "is Mr. Bruce Allen's School for Art for Architectural Work-



MAHOGANY AND OR MOULU CABINET, THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY, IN THE GORE-HOUSE EXHIBITION.



"THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA." BY JOHN BELL.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

every-day task with him; whilst *Flute*, the bellows-mender, or the future *Thisbe*, is very naturally pointing out the budding hairs of puberty which are likely to incapacitate him from playing so fair a part.

The weaver is again introduced into another group, where he is represented in the wood with the ass's head. He stands in his most dignified attitude, to show his utter contempt for any fear of danger, whilst he turns round to address the wondering *Shout* with as much scurrility of countenance as the head of an ass is likely to assume. The tinker is one of those that previously ran away, frightened at the transformation; but he returns soon afterwards, as if for the purpose of convincing his eyesight of the startling fact. His face and phrenological development are just the class where ignorance, with wonder and incredulous amazement, would most naturally reside.

Whatever may be the ultimate decisions upon nice points of criticism, there can be no doubt that this novel Dessert Service is entitled to regard both as a sample of native manufacture and as a Shakspearean curiosity.

THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA. BY J. BELL.

This figure, exhibited at the Royal Academy, is a reminiscence of the Peninsular War, 1809, as described by Napier. The story of the heroine of Saragossa is well known, and will be ever remembered in



THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, CANON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

men," which will, doubtless, be of great service in enabling the younger carvers, and other artist-workmen, to obtain a clear insight into the beauties and the real merits of ancient work; and in giving them facility both in drawing, and in actually carrying into execution their respective branches of decorative art.

The leading classes of objects desirable for the Museum are: 1. Plaster casts from architectural details of sculpture, as foliage, figures, &c. 2. Casts or impressions of ancient seals and gems. 3. Tracings of stained glass, wall decorations, ornamental pavements, &c. 4. Rubbings of brasses and incised stones, &c. 5. Actual specimens or casts of ancient metal work, in all its branches; from wrought ironwork to church plate and jewellery; also, specimens of ancient pottery in all its branches. 6. Photographs and other faithful drawings of architectural objects; architectural books, prints, &c.

The following are a few of the objects already contained in the Museum:—

Cast of the chief of the figures filling the spandrels of the triforium arches in the Angel Choir, Lincoln Cathedral.

Two full-length figures, representing the Annunciation, from the Chapter House, Westminster.

A complete compartment of the Screen at the back of the Altar, Winchester Cathedral.

Magnificent fragments from Ely Cathedral.

The Effigies of Queen Eleanor (Westminster), Edward III., Henry III., Richard II. and his Queen.

Two magnificent Effigies of Bishops from Hereford Cathedral.

Very curious and beautiful Effigies of Bishop Northwold, from Ely Cathedral.

Effigies of St. Simon, from the Church at Venice of that name, contributed by Mr. Ruskin.

Casts of Ivories from Ascot College, from Mr. Pugin's Collection.

A full-sized copy of a large Altar Tomb, with three Effigies, belonging to the family of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Details from the Cathedrals of Lincoln, Hereford, Salisbury, Wells, Chichester, Canterbury, St. Albans Abbey Church; Dunstable Priory Church; Westminster Abbey, including a beautiful collection from the Chapter-house; St. Mary's, Leicester, Southwell Minster; Ely-place Chapel; St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster; Llandaff Cathedral; Tewkesbury Abbey; Workop Priory; Stone Church, &c.

Panel from the Gates of the Baptistery, Florence, by Andrea Pisano and Ghiberti; with beautiful details of the tombs.

Several exquisite full-length figures, with a number of details, from the French cathedrals, *eg.* Chartres, the Sainte Chapelle, Notre Dame, &c., with beautiful details of the carved figures at Chartres.

Besides these are a set of duplicates, about 250 in number, from the Government Collection at Thames-bank; a magnificent collection of Brass Rubbings, presented by Mr. Bowtell; a fine collection of Photographs from details of French Cathedrals; an extensive collection of Impressions of Ancient Seals; and a large number of Classic Casts, and miscellaneous objects, illustrating the whole course of mediæval and other styles of art. Likewise a series of duplicates from very interesting casts, brought from Venice, by Mr. Ruskin.

The proceedings of the *conversazione* were opened by an appropriate address from the noble Chairman, the Earl de Grey.

The report having been read by Mr. Scott, a vote of thanks was proposed by the Dean of Ely, and seconded by Mr. Godwin, who bore testimony to the efficiency of the collection. Archdeacon Torpe then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Scott, the originator of the institution.

The vote was carried by acclamation; and Mr. Scott returned thanks, modestly disclaiming the honour. A vote of thanks to Earl de Grey was then proposed by Mr. Hardwick, R.A., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Petit, and carried by acclamation.

Earl de Grey returned thanks; and suggested that the Museum was for the benefit of the workman, and he must apply himself, not to one class of art, but to all, according to the different structures on which he might be employed. The object, therefore, should be to render the best specimens of all periods and styles accessible to him.

Mr. S. Cundy stated that the greater number of the workmen who had yet studied in the Museum had been those employed by himself; and, although some of them had been entirely uneducated when they commenced their studies, they had already made a very great and marked improvement.

About 400 gentlemen were present at the *conversazione*, in addition to those who took part in the proceedings.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW BARRACKS AT DEVONPORT.—The extensive contracts for the building of the new barracks at Devonport, have been taken by Mr. Thomas Clift, of Plymouth, the contractor for the new works in progress at the dockyard, and for the improvement of Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, and an extensive builder. The contracts now entered into involve an alteration in the approach to Devonport from Plymouth, and an extension of the Mountwise-parade, as well as the new barracks.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—On Monday last a discovery of a valuable character was made in a house in Wickham-street, Portsea. Mr. Rooms, landlord of the Queen's Head, Hard, in that town, has recently purchased some property in that street, and some repairs being necessary, he set himself to work to pull down the wainscoting, when a bag fell out. On examining it he found it to contain 55 old guineas. Two penurious individuals, who were supposed to have died rich, are known to have lived in this house. It is thought that the money was secreted by one of these.

THE SOUTHAMPTON WATER-WORKS.—Southampton is now supplied with water from a field about three miles distant from the town. From this field springs of an extraordinary character issue. The surface soil, which is peat, is dug up, and, at the depth of about 14 feet, the water is found to rise through a bed of gravel, and with such force, that the loose gravel is thrown into perpetual motion by it. Not far from the field is a canal, fed from the river Itchen; the water in this canal is eight degrees warmer than the water from the springs. The supply of water from the field appears to be in immense and inexhaustible quantities; and the gravel through which it flows forms a natural filtration bed. Both in an economical and geological point of view, the Mansbridge springs, as they are called, from which Southampton is supplied with water, are curious and interesting.

COLLIERIES FOR SALE.—Two important collieries in the Forest of Dean, computed to contain about four million tons of coal, are announced for public sale. They are known as the Arthur and Edward and Miery Stock, working the Hill Delf Vein or Seam, so celebrated for the superior coal produced. Railway communication being now established from all parts to the pits' mouth, the working of these mines may be immediately commenced with every likelihood of gain.

THE MILITIA.—Most of these corps have recently undergone training throughout the kingdom, and some regiments have already completed their exercises for the season. The accounts of the progress and the behaviour of the men are all favourable. Where the Inspecting-Officer has examined them, he has invariably complimented them on their efficiency, in some cases in very strong terms.

GARSTON, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—A new port has been made on the Mersey. From the coal and salt districts of Lancashire runs a new railway to Garston, heretofore a quiet little village on the Lancashire side of the Mersey. A fine large dock, over six acres in extent, has been built, and all the conveniences for the storage and shipment of coal have been constructed in first-rate style.

ACCIDENTS AT PORTSMOUTH.—A heavy gale blew at Portsmouth on Monday. A shore-boat, in which were Lieutenant Lambert and Mr. Muirhead, surgeon of the *Edinburgh*, foundered, and they, with two watermen, were drowned. Whilst striking round yards on board her Majesty's ship *Amphion*, a hook fell down and struck Captain Patey, fracturing his skull. Two men also were slightly wounded. Captain Patey has been removed to Hasler Hospital, where he is going on favourably.

EXTRAORDINARY CATCH OF FISH AT YARMOUTH.—On Wednesday week the take of mackerel was most unusual; during the whole day boats kept arriving, bringing with them an average of 2000 fish each. The lowest price was 15s. 6d. a hundred, while some realised 18s. to 20s. Of this quantity 2000 peds, each containing sixty, were forwarded by railway to the metropolis and the midland counties; in addition to which 2000 peds of fresh herrings were also forwarded by rail. These, at 1s. a ped, realised £250 for carriage alone, while a large sum is realised to the adventurers, which but for the facility of conveyance would not have been conceivable.

GLASGOW.—TRAFFIC TO THE COAST.—Some idea may be formed of the immense traffic going on at present between this city and the coast from the fact that on Monday morning last, while the Greenock 8.45 up-train, consisting of thirty-five carriages, was on its way, there were no fewer than four well-filled steamers, all passing up the river at the same time. The succeeding train consisted of nineteen carriages.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday week a fine ship of 900 tons was launched at Northfleet, and was christened the *Northfleet*, in compliment to the place of her construction. She was built for the East India trade. Several steamers of the largest class for the West India Steam Packet Company were built in Pitcher's yard, and there are now on the stocks two first-class steamers for the same company. A great concourse of people was in the yard, and on the adjoining heights, to see the launch.

MONEY TRANSACTATIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During nearly the whole of the week the Consol Market has been in a very inactive state. The fluctuations in prices have been by no means large, yet the quotations have tended downwards. The supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers is far from extensive, and, should the Eastern question become settled, we may reasonably anticipate an improvement in the value of the National Securities. The leading figure for the Three per Cents for the Account has been 98½. The latest advice from Australia state that the produce of gold was on the decrease; but those from California are to the effect that the supply was in excess of some former periods.

In the manufacturing districts, great activity is still apparent; and the shipments of British manufactures continue to increase, especially to Australia and the United States. On the 4th instant an immense amount of paper now in the hands of the London Bankers, will become due; yet no fears are entertained of the result. The corn trade has become very active; and upwards of 100,000 quarters of wheat on passage from the Black Sea have changed hands on French and Belgian account, at an advance in the quotations of from 3s. to 4s. per quarter. These purchases will have the effect of checking the export of gold to the Continent.

On Monday Bank Stock was done at 22½; the Three per Cents Reduced were 98½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101½ to 102; and Consols for Account, 98½. India Bonds marked 28s. to 32s., and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. Stocks were a shade easier on the two following days. On Thursday the business doing was trifling. The Three per Cents Reduced were 99½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101½; and the Three per Cents for the Account, 98½. India Bonds, 28s. to 32s., and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; South Sea India Annuities, 100½; Bank Stock, 22½ to 22¾.

Although there has been an active demand for money, the leading bankers in Lombard-street have made large advances, and first-class bills have, in some instances, been done as low as 3 per cent annum; the Bank rate still remains at 3½ per cent. The discount houses are very full of cash.

The Continental exchanges continue to show a drain of bullion from this country; but those upon New York are favourable. The imports since we last wrote have amounted to 620,000 dollars from the United States, and £167,000 from Australia.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been devoid of animation; nevertheless, no material change has taken place in the quotations. The holders of Portuguese Bonds are holding out as a body against the further reduction in the interest on the Debt. The deficiency in the Austrian revenue have led some parties to conclude that a new loan is in contemplation; but we understand that the Bank of Vienna has made arrangements to cover the deficit. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100 to 100½; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 98½; Buenos Ayres, 62 to 63; Chilean Six per Cents, 105; Danish Five per Cents, 105; Ecuador, 5½; Grenada Deferred, 9½; Mexican Three per Cents, 28; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39½; Spanish Three per Cents, 49 to 48½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; and the Four per Cents, 90½.

There has been only a moderate inquiry for Miscellaneous Shares. Australasia Bank have sold at 80 to 81; British North American, 62½; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 2½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 10½; London Chartered of Australia, 14½; South Australian, 50 to 51; Union of Australia, 50; Ditto, New, 5½; Australian Agricultural, 70 to 71; British American Land, 70 to 72; Crystal Palace, 7½; Ditto of France, 1 prem.; Netherlands Land, 2½ to 3; North British Australian Loan, 1½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76½ to 76; Ditto, New, 39½ to 39; Royal Mail Steam, 74½; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ to 3; South Australian Land, 44½; Van Diemen's Land, 18½; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 4½; Vauxhall, 23½; Albion Insurance, 90; Alliance Marine, 50; Atlas, 22; Argus, 24½; County, 121; English and Scottish Law, 5½; Globe, 150½; Imperial Fire, 335; Imperial Life, 193; Law Life, 54; Marine, 26; Pelican, 45; Provident, 41; Rock, 9; Royal Exchange, 239; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; Berlin Waterworks, 2½; East London, 128; Grand Junction, 72½; Kent, 84½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 115½; East and West India Docks, 161; London, 128; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, 103; Ditto, Six per Cent ditto, 116½; Ditto, 117½; General Steam Navigation, 31½; Hudson's Bay, 224; Reversionary Interest, 106.

The returns of the Irish Banks for the week ending on the 11th of June, show a falling off in the note circulation of £142,381, and a decline in the stock of bullion of £26,660, compared with the previous month.

Generally speaking, the market for Railway Shares has been tolerably firm, and the fluctuations in prices have not been extensive. The total "calls" for the present month are £1,067,506, against £1,867,835 in July, 1852, and £1,474,987 in July, 1851. The total amount called in the first seven months of this year is £6,673,721, against £4,464,033 in 1852, and £3,812,896 in 1851. The traffic receipts continue good. Last week, they were £342,300 18s. 10d., being an average of £51 0s. 8d. per mile. At the same period in 1852 they amounted to £281,034, or an average of £43 6s. 7½d. per mile. The total number of miles now open is 6710½. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 67½; Eastern Union, B and C, 8½; East Lancashire, 72½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70½; Great Northern Stock, 86; Great Western, 89; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77½; Leeds Northern, 15½; London and North-Western, 14½; London and South-Western, 89½; Midland, 71½; Norfolk, 50½; North British, 34; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 48½; South-Eastern, 70; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 69; Ditto, Extensions, 12½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 84; York and North Midland, 59½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland Bradford, 107; South Staffordshire, 8½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 20; Eastern Union, 20½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 128½; Ditto Five per Cent, redeemable at Ten per Cent prem., 111½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 84; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent Stock, 152; London and South-Western Thirds, 8½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 13½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Shares, 10½; North British, 115½; South Devon, 14½; South-Eastern, 26½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 113; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Four per Cent Preference, 103½.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsula, 7½; Luxembourg, 4½; Norwegian Trunk Preference, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 26½; Paris and Strasbourg, 35½; Southern of France, 24.

Mining Shares have met a dull market. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 2½; St. John del Rey, 33½; Colonial Gold, 2½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 3½; General, 17½; Lake Bathurst, 4; Nouveau Monde, 2½ to 2; Port Phillip, 1; United Mexican, 4; West Mariposa, 2.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—During the week the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land-carriage, have been moderate, and for all kinds the demand has ruled steady, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency, say from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Fed Baltic wheats have changed hands steadily, at 2s. to 3s. more money. Floating cargoes have moved off freely, partly for France and Belgium, and from 2s. to 4s. per quarter advance. The barley trade has continued steady, and grinding parcels have risen 1d. per advance. English beans and peas have sold steadily, at a rise of 1s. per quarter; whilst the value of oats has improved 6d. to 1s. per quarter.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 50s; ditto, white, 42s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 46s; white, 40s. to 48s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 27s. to 29s.; malted ditto, 30s. to 37s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 58s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 63s.; York, shire and Lincolnshire, 47s. to 50s.; ditto, 48s. to 50s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, 18s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, new, 34s. to 35s.; ditto, old, 36s. to 38s.; grey peas, 37s. to 39s.; mangle, 33s. to 37s.; white, 36s. to 40s.; boilers, 38s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s. to 44s.; Suffolk, 33s. to 35s.; Gloucester and Yorkshire, 33s. to 35s. per 280 lb. Foreign: French, 31s. to 38s. per 280 lb.; American flour, 22s. to 26s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The demand for all kinds of seeds has been in a sluggish state, at unaltered quotations. Cakes are tolerably firm.

Lined.—English, 51s. to 58s.; Baltic, crushing, 43s. to 46s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s. to 48s.; hempseed, 28s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 9s. to 13s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 11s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, 48 0s. to 59 5s.; rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, 48 0s. to 59 5s.; rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, 48 0s. to 59 5s.; rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s. 11d.; barley, 29s. 3d.; oats, 20s. 1d.; rye, 32s. 8d.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 31s. 9d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 46s. 6d.; barley, 29s. 10d.; oats, 19s. 1d.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 37s. 8d.; peas, 33s. 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—For all kinds, the demand has ruled very inactive, and prices have a downward tendency. Common sound congou is freely offered at 11½d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 214,515 lb., against 20,327,119 ditto, in 1852. The stock in the United Kingdom is now 10,000,000 lb.

Sugar.—This market has become somewhat firmer, and most of the parcels offered have changed hands at very full prices. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 38s. to 39s.; low to good, 34s. to 37s. 6d.; good to fine brown Grenada, 32s. to 35s. 6d.; good yellow, 38s. 6d. to 40s.; low to fine, 32s. to 35s. 6d.; good to fine, 32s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. The total clearances to the 25th of June were 2,971,377 cwt., against 2,956,515 ditto, last year.

Coffee.—There has been rather more doing in this article, on former terms.

Rice.—Importers have been very firm in their demands, but the amount of business doing is trifling.

Fruit.—Currants have improved in value, from 4s. to 20s. per cwt. Other kinds of fruit are steady.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in improved request, and rather dearer. Carlow, 80s. to 83s.; Waterford, 76s. to 80s.; Cork, 80s. to 82s.; Tralee, 71s. to 76s. per cwt. English continues steady. Fine veal, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; mutton, 9s. to 10s. 6d.; fresh, 9s. to 10s. per dozen lbs. Fine foreign is 4s. dearer. Bacon is in fair demand at late rates. Hamburg is quoted at 59s. to 63s. Ham, lard, and other kinds of provisions command very little attention.

Yallow.—The market is active, and prices are rapidly on the advance; P.Y.C. on the spot, is worth 50s. 6d., and for the last three months, 50s. 6d. per cwt.; town yallow, 48s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt., net cash.

Oils.—Lined oil is firm, at 28s. 6d. per cwt. Rape steady, at full quotations. Most other oils support previous rate.

Spirits.—The sale for rum is active, and prices are on the advance. Proof Leeward's, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; East India, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.; and Havannah, 1s. 10d. per gallon. Brandy is in request, and somewhat dearer.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s. to £4 8s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Rate's West Hartley, 15s. 9d.; Biddle's West Hartley, 16s. 6d.; Chester Main,

1s. d.; Townley, 15s.; Harton, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Lambton, 16s. 3d.; Cassop, 16s.; West Kellie, 15s. 6d.; Sidney's Hartley, 16s. 6d. per ton.
Hops.—The demand for all kinds of hops is steady, and prices are well supported. The duty is called £103 000. Middling and East Kent pockets, 130s. to 130s.; West Kent, 123s. to 130s.; Sussex, 115s. to 130s. per cwt.
Wool.—All descriptions move off slowly, yet we have no change to notice in prices.
Potatoes.—Old potatoes are now out of season. New ones—the supply of which is increasing—are firm, at from 12s. to 23s. per cwt. The imports from the Continent have been extensive.
Smithfield.—The beef trade has ruled steady, at full quotations. Otherwise, the demand has ruled inactive at former terms.
Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb., to sink the offals.
Newgate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has continued firm, at very full prices:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.
ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

This Gazette contains despatches from Brig.-General Sir J. Chapeau, detailing his operations in the Burman Empire; and also a list of the killed and wounded.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 24.

14th Light Dragoons: Lieut. A. E. McGregor to be Lieutenant, vice J. P. Kennedy.
1st Grenadier Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut. J. D. F. Davis to be Lieut. and Captain, vice B. W. Graham.

17th Foot: Brevet-Major G. Bagot to be Captain, vice Burnes. 37th: Ensign R. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice George; E. R. B. Barnes to be Ensign, vice Taylor. 39th: Lieut. R. B. Baker to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Ensign N. Macdonald to be Lieutenant, vice Baker; J. L. Lynch to be Ensign, vice Macdonald. 41st: Captain J. Bourne to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Bagot. 42nd: Lieut. J. P. Kennedy to be Lieutenant, vice McGregor. 43rd: Lieut. G. H. W. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon. B. R. Pellett. 50th: Lieutenant J. Nowlan to be Lieut., vice Hedley; Lieut. A. J. Lane to be Lieut., vice Shirley. 55th: Capt. F. A. Whimper to be Major, vice O'Leary; Lieut. A. L. Marsh to be Capt., vice Whimper; Ensign E. M. Armstrong to be Lieut., vice Marsh; E. P. Twyden to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 65th: B. Townley to be Ensign, vice Mayne. 63rd: Lieut. K. B. Stuart to be Lieut., vice Lowrie. 70th: Lieut. G. P. Coryton to be Lieut., vice Nowlan. 82nd: Lieut. H. Morris to be Capt., vice Timmins; Ensign R. T. Glynn to be Lieut., vice Morris; A. C. Campbell to be Ensign, vice Glynn.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. the Hon. R. Pellett to be Lieutenant, vice Walker.
2nd West India Regiment: Ensign J. N. Bealey to be Lieutenant, vice Riley; Ensign C. A. Benson permitted to retire, by the sale of his commission.

Gold Coast Corps: Sergeant C. F. Duke to be Ensign, vice Brownell.
Staff: Lieutenant W. F. Lowrie to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Shields.

Hospital Staff: Assistant Surgeon W. L. Reid, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice J. C. Browne, M.D.
To be Purveyors to the Forces: Deputy-Purveyor W. H. Clapp, Deputy Purveyor G. Pratt, Deputy Purveyor M. Wreford.

Commissionariat: Deputy-Commissionary-General F. E. Knowles to be Assistant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. HORNER, Pull-mall, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPT.

L. BAREGGI, F. FORZANO, and B. BERGAMASCHI, Greville-street, wood carvers and modellers. L. BAREGGI, F. FORZANO, and B. BERGAMASCHI, Greville-street, wood carvers and modellers. L. BAREGGI, F. FORZANO, and B. BERGAMASCHI, Greville-street, wood carvers and modellers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. UNDERWOOD, High-street, Southwark, grocer.

BANKRUPT.

T. CHIVERS, Pavement, Moorfields, licensed victualler. W. PEGLER, James-place, Paddington, job master. G. HARRISON, Maidstone, Kent, coal merchant. J. BLOOMFIELD, Saxeid, Suffolk, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

A. MANUEL, Glasgow, maron. Miss JEAN FINDLAY (deceased), Dumfries. J. M'LAREN, Edinburgh, hotel-keeper.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at Fritenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, of a son.
At Edinburgh, the Lady Louisa Wardlaw Ramsay, of a daughter.
On the 24th ult., at 50, Ebury-street, the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at Kingswood Lodge, Croydon, the wife of Thos. Hon. Potts, Esq., of a son.
On the 23rd ult., at the Rectory, Winford, near Bristol, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Angell London, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at the Vicarage, Halstead, the wife of the Rev. Charles Barney, of a son.
On the 23rd ult., at Rise Rectory, the wife of the Rev. William J. Whately, of a son.
On the 26th ult., in Whitehall-place, the wife of W. Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 23rd ult., at Swindon, by the Rev. Lewis Griffiths, Fenwick Bulmer de Saes La Terriere, Esq., son of the late Pierre de Saes La Terriere, Esq., of Canada, and grandson of the late Sir Fenwick Bulmer, to Mary Prescott, eldest daughter of William Gurvey, Esq., of Maryville, Alstone, and adopted daughter of the late Wm. Hinds Prescott, Esq., and Mrs. Prasad, of Alstone, near Cheltenham.
On Tuesday, the 28th June, at St. Mary's, Islington, J. Frederick A. C. Stolz, Esq., of Amherst Villas, West Hackney, to Pauline Maria Lea, of St. Mary's-road, Canobury, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Lea, Esq.
June 26th, at St. George's, Birmingham, John Cambrin Rowland, of Caernarvon, to Jane Moss Whitehouse, niece of T. Lewis, Esq., assay-master of the city of Chester.
2d Norton Church, Derbyshire, St. John Halford, son of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.P., of Wiston Hall, Leicestershire, to Elizabeth Ursula, daughter of the late William John Bagshawe, Esq., of the Oaks, and of Wormhill-hall, Derbyshire.

On the 28th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Morgan Edwards, youngest son of the late Humphrey Rowlands Jones, Esq., of Garthmyl-hall, Montgomeryshire, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P., of 17, Hertford-street, Mayfair, and Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at Hammersmith, Henry Thomas Lucas Byne, surgeon, late of Marlborough, aged thirty-three, of consumption, deeply lamented by his family and friends.
Died at Loose, Kent, on Wednesday, June 22nd, Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of the Rev. F. T. Gregory, aged nineteen years.
Died in New York, United States, 7th April, 1853, after a short but painful illness, Sophia Caldecott, the beloved wife of Mr. John Morgan, aged thirty-five.
On the 28th ult., at Great Stanhope-street, Henrietta Emily Mary, eldest daughter of Earl and Countess Cowper, aged sixteen years.
June 28th, at Christ Church, Oxford, aged seventy-three, Godfrey Faussett, D.D., of Hoppington, Kent, Margaret Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ Church.
At Foot's Cray-creek, Kent, G. H. Weatherhead, Esq., M.D., aged sixty-three.
At Hampton, Middlesex, on the 25th ult., the Rev. Charles Holworthy, vicar of Bourn, Cambridgeshire, aged eighty-nine.
On the 25th ult., at the Rectory, Warnford, Hants, aged eighty, the Rev. Richard Hume Lancaster, Rector of Warnford.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KIAN. —SARANDAPALUS will be performed EVERY EVENING during the week, Wednesday excepted, when MACBETH will be repeated for the 50th time; with other Entertainments, according to the bills of the day.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Under the management of Mr. Buckstone. —Miss KATHERINE BELL, pupil of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, will have the honour of making her debut on TUESDAY next, in the character of JULIA, in his celebrated play of the HUNCHBACK. —G. TURPIN, Box Book-keeper.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the German Plays will be commenced at this Theatre, on MONDAY Evening next, JULY 4th, when will be performed Goethe's play of EGMONT. Goethe's celebrated play of FAUST will be produced during the week. —Boxes, stalls, and tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—HARP UNION.—The last Concert on TUESDAY, JULY 5th, at half-past Two o'clock. Miss Ursula Barclay. Miss Thirwall; Messrs. Foster, Land, Montem Smith, Lawler, and Signor Guglielmi; Mr. G. F. Kilmack, Herren Jansa and Hildebrand Romberg, Mr. R. Blagrove, M. Vogel, Conductor, Mr. Aguilar. Tickets to be had of Mr. T. Wright, Herr Oberthur, Mr. H. J. Trust, and the principal Musicians.

MDME. DE LOZANO'S CONCERT, assisted by several eminent artists, on the 11th JULY, at Two o'clock. The programme, with all particulars, is cut; and may be had, as well as Reserved Seats, of Mdme. de LOZANO, 5, Minerva-street, Eaton-square, and at Willis's Concert-rooms; Unreserved Tickets at the Music Warehouse.

MISS EMMA BUSBY'S ANNUAL SOIREE MUSICALE.—NEW BETHOVEN ROOMS, TUESDAY, JULY 5th.—Vocalists: Mdme. Baur and Miss Stabbech. Instrumentalists: Miss E. Busby, Herr Molique, and Signor Platti. Conductor, Mr. Lindsay Slater. —Tickets, Half-a-guinea, at the principal Music-sellers; and at Miss BUSBY'S residence, 18, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Four. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. —Morning Performances every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock. —Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE NEW DIORAMA of the OCEAN (with the Cape), from Plymouth to India and Australia, is NOW EXHIBING daily, at Three and Eight o'clock, at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

ZULU KAFIRS.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the increasing demand for places to witness this extraordinary Troupe and highly interesting Exhibition, the ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER will be OPEN every MORNING and EVENING. From opening at three and Eight o'clock, at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Descriptive books, 6d. each, may be had at the Gallery. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at Four o'clock, and every Evening (except Saturday), at Nine, the FIRST PART of an HISTORICAL LECTURE on the THAMES, by GEORGE RUCKLAND, Esq., assisted by Miss Blanche Young; in addition to the varied Scientific Lectures and Exhibitions. Open Mornings and Evenings. —Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Collection of LIVING ZOOPHYTES, MOLLUSCA, FISH, and other Marine Animals, is now OPEN to Visitors. The Band of the Second Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Williams, on Saturday next, at Four o'clock. Admission, One Shilling; on Monday, Sixpence.

POULTRY SHOW.—The first Annual London Great Summer Poultry Show will be held at the BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, on WEDNESDAY, 27th; Thursday, 28th; and Friday, 29th of JULY, 1853. All entries must be made on or before Sunday, 9th July. The prize lists and rules can be had upon application. —Offices at the Bazaar. —JAMES HENRY CATLING, Secretary.

THE GROTO, in OATLAND'S PARK, WYBRIDGE, can be VIEWED only on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY Afternoons.

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THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, which received a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition. The brown linen combines the advantage of a flesh brush, with the qualities most desirable in a towel. The white cotton is the softest towel ever made, and absorbs moisture without the necessity of using friction. To be had of all respectable linendrapers.

RIPE FRUIT, STRAWBERRIES, and SEED BEDS.—NEW TWINE NETTING (Tanned if required), 1 Yard wide, 1½d. per yard; 2 Yards wide, 3d. per yard; 4 Yards wide, 6d. per yard. Machine Mesh ditto, 2 Yards wide, 6d. per yard. At W. CULLINGFORD'S, 1, Strand-over-bridge, Strandwell, London. Orders by Post punctually attended to. Fishing Nets of all kinds in Stock.

NICOLL'S D'ETE, ONE GUINEA, a garment for heat, dust, or slight shower; Nicoll's Paleot, Two Guineas, Guards, Trousers, and Half-guinea Waistcoats.—The best materials, talent, and workmanship from France, Germany, and England, employed by H. J. and N. NICOLL, Merchant Tailors, Palace Patience, 114, 115, 116, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL, London.

FIRST-CLASS BOYS' CLOTHING.—A SUIT of Extra Superfine Cloth, &c., at the rate of 11d. per inch, according to height, a scale of charge very considerably under what is usual, by respectable firms. W. B. trusts that the established character of his business for twenty-five years will be a satisfactory guarantee for quality, style, &c. Fancy Braided Dresses of elegant design. A large Stock of Youth's Overcoats, from 25s. to 35s.—W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 99, CORNHILL (only).

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post. It contains designs and prices of upwards of One Hundred different Bedsteads, in Iron, Brass, japanned Wood, polished Birch, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Walnut-tree Woods; also of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts. And their new warehouses enable them to keep one Bedstead of each design fixed for inspection, as well as an extensive assortment of Bed-room Furniture, Furniture Chintzes, Damasks, and Dimities, so as to render their establishment complete for the general furnishing of bed-rooms, HALLS, and SENS, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 186, Tottenham-court-road.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—BENHAM and SONS invite the attention of visitors to their beautiful collection of DRAWING-ROOM GRATES, FENDERS, and FIRE-IRONS, in the GRAND HALL; including some to which the Council Medal was awarded in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Also, to their equally large display of Cooking Apparatus, Kitchen Ranges, Dinners, and Emigrants' Stoves, in their Kitchen Department, adjoining the Grand Hall. Some of these also obtained the Prize Medal at Hyde park.—Benham's Manufactory and Show-rooms, 19, Wigmore-street, London.

FIRE-FLY.—The Company having taken out Letters Patent, will be prepared to supply this Article early this Month (JULY). Sold by all Oilmen and Grocers. Factory, Gateway, 61, Bankside, London.

DO YOU BRUISE YOUR OATS YET?—One sack of Oats crushed will make nearly two. Immense Saving, and Important Improvement of the Animal. Two Machines, for bruising Oats and cutting Straw, only £4 5s. 6d. Oat-bruilers, Chaff cutters, Ploughs, Threshing-machines, Flour Mills, Light Caris, Mining-tolls, Brick and Tile ditto, Corn dressing and Haymakers' ditto. Order early. Horse and Steam Machinery put up, &c. Repairs done. MARY WEDLAKE and Co., 118, Fenchurch-street. List with 240 Illustrations, 1s. Books on Feeding, 1s.; per post, each, 1s. 4d.

DEAFNESS.—Mode of SELF-CURE for Country Patients, and a Treatise on Deafness. By Dr. MANFRED, M.R.C.S., Fifteen Years Physician and Surgeon Aurist, 2, Maddox-street, Regent-street, London. Patients received daily. The little volume sent post free, on receipt of sixteen postage stamps. Dr. Manfred's new and painless treatment is one of the most important discoveries ever made in medical science, and acknowledged by English and French Physicians to be the only certain and successful treatment known.

Recent Testimonials of the Practical Worth and Efficient Security of Chubb's Locks and Strong-room Doors.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the Public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the Security of their Manufactures:—

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT UPON THE STRONG-ROOM OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, LIVERPOOL. "London and North-Western Railway Company, Liverpool, 17th May, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Door and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong-room at this Office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more Burglars to get at the money chest on the night of Thursday last. Although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the Door. "I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, "Messrs. Chubb and Son."

From Mr. OTWAY, Superintendent of Police, C Division. "8, Great Vine-street, May 3rd, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you that having one of your Locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired. "I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "C. OTWAY.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son." Superintendent C Division, Police. CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the Recent Improvements; Cash, Dowel, and Paper Boxes of all Sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A

DENTIST to a Public Institution requires a Resident PUPIL. He must be a well-educated gentlemanly youth, and it is indispensably necessary that he should possess a taste for mechanical pursuits. Apply A. B., 36, Bucklersbury, London.

FRANCISCO JOSE CORTES, of the city of FAHO, in PORTUGAL, informs the honourable ENGLISH PUBLIC that he has passed NO CONTRACT with DON LAZARO DOGLIONI, and his wife DONNA MARIA CRISPIN, of the said city relative to the SALE and TRANSFER of FUNDS held by those parties, under various Inscriptions, in the London Bank; and this, because the Declarant has an action at Law with the same, duly enrolled in the Archive under the charge of the Notary Ludovico, of this city, for filiation and just sons' portion of the inheritance of Henry Crispin, brother and brother-in-law of the parties afore-said, of whose property in the Funds he also has possession. FRANCISCO JOSE CORTES, and Wadson and Malleson, Solicitors, Austin Friars. London, June 25, 1853.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

The Eight Public Drawing, for PRIORITY OF CHOICE, on estates in Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Yorkshire, and Kent, is fixed on SATURDAY, the 9th of JULY, at the Offices, 33, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND. Persons joining the Society on or before that day, will participate in the advantages of the drawing. The Public Drawing will take place in GREEN MANSION HALL, on FRIDAY, the 8th of JULY—Viscount Balmaghie in the chair—supported by more than fifty Noblemen and Members of Parliament. The allotment of the Leeds and Wood Green (Tottenham) estates will be on Thursday, the 14th of July, at the Offices.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT.—A gentleman, living within a few miles of Chobham, in a most beautiful residence, wishes to meet with two or three GENTLEMEN, with him during the summer, to whom he can offer the use of saddle horses and a carriage when required; and most excellent fishing, should they be fond of that amusement. Terms moderate, but good references indispensable.—Address, L. M. W., Messrs. STREET, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, London.

CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT.—The ROYAL CAMP HOTEL, behind the Cavalry Camp, on the Staines road, is the only marquee on the Common that can pretend to offer accommodation to the better class of visitors to the Camp. It is 100 feet in length, and no expense has been spared to render it worthy of the high patronage with which it has already been favoured. The wine, &c., are of the finest quality, and the charges for all refreshments are fixed and moderate. Omnibuses to and from the Staines Station by Virginia Water.

STEAM to AUSTRALIA.—The AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will dispatch their magnificent iron screw STEAMERS for ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and SYDNEY, punctually, as under:—

Ships.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Commanders.	Docks.	Dates of Sailing.
Sydney, A 1	1400	300	Yorke Askey.	East India.	Aug. 4.
Australian, A 1	1400	300	Ditto.	Ditto.	To follow.

For particulars of passage-money and freight, or any further information, apply at the offices of the Company, 69, Lombard-street; or to CHARLES WALTON, Junior, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, where orders for viewing the steam ships may be obtained.

DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TOURS IN IRELAND IN 1853.

IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a month) are now issued at the following stations:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
London (Euston Station)	£5 10 0	£3 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Cardiff	5 5 0	5 5 0
Oxford, Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 5 0	5 5 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry	5 5 0	5 5 0
Lincoln	5 5 0	5 5 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield	5 5 0	5 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	5 5 0	5 5 0
Liverpool, Chester	5 5 0	5 5 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, and the Lakes of Killarney, and back again to the station at which the ticket was taken.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at the office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the country; in Kilmory and Glengarriff, up the river Shannon, for the survey from Dublin to Belfast, for the tour to the Giant's Causeway, and from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-book," compiled solely for these Tours. The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

OFFICE.—Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First. Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall-mall.

Octavius Wigram, Esq., Governor.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT CUMA.



OBJECTS FOUND AT CUMA, AND NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF SYRACUSE.

(Continued from page 534.)

periods, whilst other fragments display the compact diamond brick-work of the Romans. Modern Cuma is nothing more than a cultivated district of land, with a few farm-houses scattered about and tenanted only by the labourers of the soil. When you come upon the field where the excavations are taking place, there is really little to see beyond the entrance to the tombs, which are constructed of *tufa* rock cut in large



ARCO FELICE.—ENTRANCE TO CUMA.

square blocks, without any external ornaments. Within, they are sometimes painted red, green, and white,* and contain niches for urns. In

* These colours happen to form the tricolor of Italy; the Neapolitan police, therefore, will not allow any coloured drawings of these tombs to be published!

one of these tombs the wax heads were found (published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 26th). Some 150 of these resting-places of the ancients have been exposed, and the antiquities found therein are now in the private museum of his Royal Highness the Prince of Syracuse.

Leaving the site of the Necropolis, we proceeded to the spot where a temple has been excavated. Here, scattered about in a vacuum some seven feet below the surface, may be seen a few noble marble blocks and columns of a building of the Roman period. The greater portion of these fragments have already been removed to Naples. The marble looks as fresh as when it left the hands of the mason. In the vicinity of this spot other excavations have taken place, and the marble steps of an important building lately discovered, would lead to an idea that this is the site of the Forum. At present, however, as little has been done, we can only come to the conclusion that future exertions will bring to light a store of antiquarian treasure, judging from what has been already found.

Some hundred yards from this spot is the Amphitheatre of Cuma. The whole of the area is filled up; and flourishing vine fields, with large trees interspersed, occupy the arena and seats up to the top of the wall, which is visible here and there in a wilderness of shrubs. (See Illustration.) I observed some holes in the *tufa* (with which the walls are built) that no doubt contained the machinery of the Velarium. To excavate this Amphitheatre would be a work of much labour and expense; and I was told by the farmer that this particular green crop of vegetation (for such is its appearance) was remarkably productive.

On the surface of the earth you look in vain for any traces of this once important city. Flowers and fruits are growing where "buzzing nations choked the ways." Cuma now presents a delightful pastoral scene:—

Through the grass
The quick-eyed lizard rustles, and the bills

Of summer-birds sing welcome as ye pass;
Flowers fresh in hue and many in their class
Implore the pausing step, and with their dyes
Dance in a soft breeze in a fairy mass.

Finding so little material for my pencil at the site of the excavations, I returned to the Arco Felice, and sketched this picturesque object.

We must now turn to the cabinet of his Royal Highness the Prince of Syracuse, with whose permission I send you drawings of the accompanying group of small objects found in the tombs at Cuma. In the centre is an inkstand; on the right and left are small bottles, of elegant form. The basso-relievo tablet is part of an ivory box: circular object, an Etruscan mirror. The rest of the group is composed of dice, rock-crystal beads, a dagger, bone pins, rings, &c. The Prince's Cumæan Cabinet is already very rich. There are many Etruscan vases (some illuminated with gold), terra-cotta objects, gems, Greek glass, colours for painting, a lock, cast of Diocletian, a scrap of linen, combs, painted glass, spear-heads, Etruscan mirrors, fragments of musical instruments—in fact, an endless variety of antiquarian wealth. Amongst the vases is one of great rarity and interest—viz., with Oscan characters thereon, thus:—

ΣΥΝΕΛΕΣΙΣ

This the learned Professor Minervini, in a long essay in the "Bulletino Archeologico Napolitano," reduces to UPILIUS UFIUS, the name of the Oscan buried in the tomb in which the vase was found. There is only one other example known of Oscan characters on painted vases.

I have every reason to suppose that much interesting treasure will from time to time be brought to light at Cuma, a report of which shall be forwarded to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. E. N. B.



WALLS OF THE AMPHITHEATRE, AT CUMA.